PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE FIRST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, Mail Dates, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. Milk

No. 51,606—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1899.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Lansbourne	20th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denney	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "

* C. CLYDE ..... 4099 C. Denny ..... 10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE ..... 5198 C. Gadd ..... 17th "
* SUTLEJ ..... 4164 F. J. Fox ..... 24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA ..... 7558 E. Gordon ..... 1st July.
* CLYDE ..... 4099 C. Denny ..... 8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR ..... 5287 W. Wheler ..... 15th "
* SHANNON ..... 4362 L. Wibmer ..... 22nd "
M.L. EGYPT ..... 7912 G. Langbourne ... 29th "

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th April, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	9th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,408	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Belica	4,351	7th July 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 22nd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	22nd May 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 1, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
COEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1899
BALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
COEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
TONKIN	6,246	Vaquier	4th May, 1899

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
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PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th May, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "VASNA," 915 tons, on the 9th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 4th May, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 8th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 6th May.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 5th May.

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 18th May.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon, via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Bombay, 2nd May, 1899.

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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarello	5,000	25th May, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months. Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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S.S. "BORMIDA" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 20th May, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27, 1899.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Horuby Road,
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KARACHI—Bunder Road,
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LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
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PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
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MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Morillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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SHIPPED BY

P. DUBOIS & CO., BORDEAUX.

THE Wines offered by this Company are of guaranteed excellence. They are chosen with an especial view to their use in this Country and are consequently to be relied on as sound and genuine Wines.

		Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
COTES ST. EULALIE	Per doz.	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
BORDEAUX, "a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux"	"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	"	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4
SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour"	"	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	"	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
GRAVES (White Bordeaux)	"	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0
CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	"	34 0	20 8	38 0	23 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet"	"	41 8	23 0	46 8	26 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

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FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

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Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

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MEDICAL AND SICK ROOM COMFORTS

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AIR BEDS, CUSHIONS AND PILLOWS,
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EARTHENWARE FEEDING CUPS, Inhalers and Bed-ware,
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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

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At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
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At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
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Absolute Security.
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Policies simple inform, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
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Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
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* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

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THE "KANGAROO" Types have been manufactured by the "Premier" Cycle Co., Ltd., to meet the demand for sound and reliable machines at PARTICULARLY LOW FIGURES. They are infinitely superior to anything else offered at the prices and are placed on the market with the fullest confidence.

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Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; 28in. wheels; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres; block chain; rubber brake and pedals; gear 66in. ..... Rs. 250
11 monthly instalments of ..... Rs. 25 each. 275

THE "KANGAROO" LADY'S.

Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; Dunlop pneumatic tyres; block chain; leather gear case; rubber brake and pedals; invented handle-bar; gear 58½in. ..... Rs. 275
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THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,

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SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF IRON.

THIS is a very popular mode of administering Iron. The French Physicians extol it very highly for persons predisposed to gout. It is considered by them to be much easier of assimilation than other forms of Iron, and is, on this account, recommended to young children and delicate persons of both sexes when ferruginous preparations are desirable.

PER BOTTLE, Rs. 1-8.

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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
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BRAND.

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Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100; each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

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OIL COLOUR BOXES IN TUBES.

Rs. a.

POCKET BOX: Size 9¼ inches by 4 3-4, 1 inch deep, containing twelve Colours:—Raw Sienna, Deep Naples, Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Burnt Sienna, Vermilion, Crimson Lake, Prussian Blue, Terre Verte, Vandyke Brown, Flake White, Ivory White, Meglip, six Hog-Hair Brushes, Mahogany Palette, and Palette Knife..... 7 8

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PORTABLE BOX: Size 13 3-4 inches by 9, 1 3-4 inch deep, containing twenty-two Colours, a general selection of Sable and Hog-Hair Brushes, Badger Softener, Chalk Protcrayon, Oil and Turpentine, Palette, Knife, Capped Dipper, and Mahogany Palette 35 0

ACADEMY BOX: Size 12 3-4 inches by 9, 4 1-2 inches deep, containing thirty Colours, with a general selection of Sable and Hog-Hair Brushes, Badger Softener, Chalk, Charcoal, and Porcrayon, Palette Knife, Double Capped Dipper, Mastic Varnish, Pale Drying Oil, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Mahogany Palette, and three prepared Mill-boards 12 inches by 8 ..... 50 0

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STUDIO BOX No. 3: Size 17 3-4 inches by 12½, 5½ inches deep, containing sixty Colours, and everything an artist requires 318 0

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COMPLETE WITH ALL ACCESSORIES.

LOCK MAHOGANY BOXES.

Fitted with 12 Whole Cakes, Brushes, &c. ... 13 8
" 18 " " " ... 18 12
" 24 " " " ... 27 0

CADDY LID MAHOGANY BOXES.

Fitted with 12 Whole Cakes Brushes, &c. ... 27 8
" 18 " " " ... 37 8

SUPERIOR CADDY LID MAHOGANY BOXES.

Fitted with 18 Whole Cakes, Brushes, &c. ... 55 8
" 24 " " " ... 88 8

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These Boards are made of the best dry Pine, one end being inlaid with Ebony; they having Mahogany Pattens at back, and Brass Slots, which allow for contraction or expansion of the wood, and they are warranted not to get out of the square or to split.

Rs. a.

Half Imperial..... 23 inches by 16.....each 6 12
Imperial ..... 32 " " 23 ..... " 13 8
Double Elephant ..... 41 " " 23 ..... " 20 0
Antiquarian ..... 54 " " 32 ..... " 33 0

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Figures, Letters, Borders, Conventional Signs, &c., full list on application.

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PERCODAMETAL and VAYITRI, COFFEE ESTATES, S. Wynaad. 1,139 acres in one block; 150 acres Arabica full bearing. Last crop 20 tons, 100 acres of above have Liberian planted in Arabica coming into bearing. 20 acres Ladge Cardamoms. Most waste suitable for Tea; part for Coffee. Ample Labour. Usual buildings. No reasonable offer refused.

Apply to
J. WILLIAMS HOCKIN,
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BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED MONDAY and TUESDAY, 15th and 16th May, 1899, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an Elective Trustee of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. J. L. Syncone, who has obtained six months' leave from the 22nd April, 1899.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M., till 6 P.M., on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1st May, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HAJEE ALLARAKHIA NATHOO, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased.

The Honourable FAZULBHOY VISRAM, GOOLAM HOOSENBHOY MOORAJ, RAKHIBHOY SHERIFF, and SALLAY MAHOMEDBHOY DHARAMSEY, the executors named in the Will of the said deceased.... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, LAWRANCE HUGH JENKINS, Esq., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 28th day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-second year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD,
The 28th day of April, 1899.

Messrs. THAKURDAS DH. CAMA and HORMUSJEE,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

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MADON, SONS & CO.

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OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—A Standard Indian sympathetic overstrung walnut square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, the property of F. W. ENGLISH, Esq., gone to England. Price Rs. 600.—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.—Silk Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8; Cellular Shirts, six for Rs. 30; Thin Under-Vests, six for Rs. 14; White Mess Jackets and Trousers, Rs 11-8; Thin Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, six for Rs. 24; Best and Reliable Goods at lowest Cash Prices. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

TUITION.—TYPE-WRITING and SHORTHAND, taught fully and completely for Rs. 10 per mensem. The BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.

WANTED, a smart INVOICE CLERK, for an Engineering Establishment. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to "No. 75," care of this paper.

AN experienced and thorough competent WEAVING MASTER of long standing and with certificates from respectable Mill Agents WANTS to CHANGE his present place. Good qualifications in all respects. Please Apply "A. B.," care of this office.

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WANTED, a light, easy running RALLI or DOG-CART, with harness. Suitable for a pony 13-2. Must be cheap.—Apply "R. C." care of this Paper.

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 253," care of this Office.

THE CHEAPEST and BEST TEAS in the World.—For the convenience of our out-station constituents, one week more of Huge Reductions in Superb Teas of the Bombay Tea Association, Ld., Nearly 25 Per cent Down. In 1 lb. tins at the following Reduced Prices; Re. 1, annas 12, 9 and 8-6 per lb. Loose in bulk, less one anna per lb.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTHING LIKE A TRIAL—You must have tried COFFEE of other makers but you are earnestly requested to give a trial to DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCCA COFFEE at Re.1-4 per lb., and you will be perfectly satisfied with it. The Coffee is Guaranteed to be free from Chicory or any other substance like it. It has a reputation of 12 years as second to none in the market. Send for it at and you will be its regular buyer. N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street; Fort, Bombay.

LINDON'S ELECTRIC OIL.—A wonderful cure for Rheumatism and all kindred diseases. It is a radical cure and leaves no chance for any recurrence of the malady. No liniment Oil, or embrocation can compete it. One single trial will prove the efficacy of Lindon's Electric Oil. Price Re. 1. LINDON and Co., Chemists, Frere Road, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

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£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,200,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"The Proprietor has fed us better than we have been fed in any Indian Hotel and altogether we have been most comfortable A. M. Pr—(t) Major, 9th Bo.-Infantry."

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL is a First-Class European Hotel, occupying the highest and coolest position. Extensive improvements introduced at great expense for the Comfort of Visitors.

THE New Improved CELESTINA, with 3 Rolls of Music and case, complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand by JOHN G. MURDOCH and Co., Ld., London, expressly made to suit the Indian climate. Cheaper kinds Rs. 75, with 3 Rolls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing, Cross, London.

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ENLARGEMENTS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS are prepared to supply Permanent High Class Enlargements on Paper and Opal, finished Artistically in Black and White or Water Colours. The character and likeness carefully preserved. For Prices and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Saloon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS, are the best, most reliable, and cheapest; they do not get foul, and are correct size and weight.

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MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment, Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich drawing and bed room carpets, table and hanging lamps, one rich velvet large sized door curtain, &c., &c., the property of P. MENDE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, Marine Lines, near the Officers' Mess, very handsome teakwood and black-wood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, consisting of drawing room, office room, pier, washhand and dressing tables, mirror-door cabinets, wardrobes and almyras, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese flower vases, hanging and table lamps, English and Bombay carpets, pictures, oil paintings and oleographs, one sweet toned walnut square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, one large English stove, one gentleman's bicycle, etc. etc., the property of Lieutenant G. H. DAVIS, 2nd Bom. Grenadiers.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and Coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 brown pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

On SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned lot of wines, consisting of majority, whisky Monte Piano claret, old Fino sherry, coca wine, Bass ale London club port and sherry, Milanah claret, Spanish port wine, carlowitz, Gato shrerry, etc, etc.,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, 2 p.m, sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite the Crawford Market,—

A quantity of unclaimed and intestate properties.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 14, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich drawing and bedroom carpets, table and hanging lamps, one sweet-toned walnut cottage piano, by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," etc., etc., the property of U. ROBERTS, Esq., Solicitor.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1899.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property on Gowasjee Patel Tank Road, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Fir Tree Lodge," Ballasis Road, next to the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, Milner's iron safe on stand, mahogany cottage piano by Soundy, marble clock, 1, 4 and 5-light gas chandeliers, stuffed Himalaya pheasants in glass cases, large fish bowl, Parisian figures, English ice box, wind-proof lamps, pictures, velvet plied carpet, double cooking stove, gold spectacles, silver watch by John Jones, gold and diamond bracelet, garden tubs and pots, etc., the property of the late F. ROWLAND, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS AND PICTURE FANCIERS.

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the top floor of the Paper Currency Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, (entrance from Meadows Street) a very choice collection of valuable pictures, comprising rare and old engravings, beautiful water colours from the various Exhibitions, including prize, pictures, local and other subjects, choice etchings, coloured photos, a first rate bronized cottage piano by Rose, rich toned, etc., the property of R. C. CHAPMAN, Esq., Assistant Accountant General, proceeding home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the top floor of the Paper Currency Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, (entrance from Meadows Street) the valuable and neat substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also few pieces by Roberts, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, Coventry tricycle, child's tricycle, a full sized mahogany slate billiard table by Thurston with 56 balls, cues, marking board, etc., Persian carpets, windproof lamps, a collection of garden plants, etc., the property of R. C. CHAPMAN, Esq., Assistant Accountant-General, proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MUSJID LANE, ON PAREL ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Hoosain bin Sherfoodin Landgay the mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st day of November, 1893, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the southern side of the street, formerly called Parell Road, Musjid Lane, and now called Musjid Lane, outside the fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 212 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land revenue under old Nos. 14-14, new Nos. 7424, 7425, old survey No. 1623, and new survey No. 1309, assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 6331, and street Nos 72 to 76, and bounded on the east by the house of Meya Mahomed bin Feir Mahomed, on the west by the house of Haji Joosub Hajee Abba, on the north by the Musjid Lane aforesaid and on the south by the sweepers passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On MONDAY, the 8th Inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of a Native Prince.—

1 Splendid barouche by Kesterton with poles lamps and fittings.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable teak and blackwood substantial dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, also Wimbridge's drawing-room furniture, rich crockery and glassware, valuable clocks, real old Satsuma and Kanga table ornaments and large jars, velvet plied and durrie large carpets, handsome pictures, cane matting, handsome barouche by Stephens, strong built single seated brougham, a pair of handsome and fast young bay waler horses, two handsome waler mares, one going in harness and the other going both in saddle and harness, set of single and double harness, gent's saddle, a large garden, etc., the property of the Hon'ble Mr. BASIL LANG, Advocate-General, proceeded home.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., the trinkets and sundry articles belonging to the undermentioned estates, viz:—

Late Capt. G. M. Cruickshank—
1 silver watch with chain, seal, gold rings, studs, and solitaire, coin, &c.
Late Major J. Ketchen—
3 silver medals.
Late Mr. J. Foote—
1 watch with chain Hindoostani manual and bible.
Late Madame Florentine Bourdier—
1 diamond and emerald ring, silver Brooches, albums and prayer books.
Late John Laidlaw—
1 metal watch with chain, studs and links and prayer books.
Late Mr. Manockji Dhunjibhoy Shroff—
1 gold watch, gold finger ring and photo frames.
Late Premjee Jairam—
Gold chain, toolaipars, kanthi with pearls, silver pots and ornaments.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1899.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Board, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

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ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE .....per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE .....per lb.	1 0
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READING AND LONDON.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

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The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the Lond. n and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Bills granted on Government Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

67, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
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At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Karrachee.

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PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 2 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittances.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 10,508,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,960,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2

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B. SMYTH & Co., Ld.,

BEG to advise their Clients that they have REMOVED their BOMBAY OFFICE to 2, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. JACOB STEINER TO SIGN our Firm per procuration.

E. SPINNER & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1899.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.

FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., Ld., Pittsburg, U. S. A.

1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.

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Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep, and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.

Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.

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51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs. a.
POCKET KODAKS	24 0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	48 0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2	40 0
Do. do. No. 4	60 0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	125 0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	60 0

SPOOLS.

	Rs. a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1 12
„ FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp. ...	2 8
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„ Do. do. No. 4...	5 4
„ CARTRIDGE KODAK No. 4...	5 4

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BUNGALOW.

TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

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MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,

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ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h 22m. High water, 4-45a., 5-42p. Low water, 10-40m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
The Moon Mills Company, Church Gate Street, 3p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—As the usual fortnightly steamer of the P. & O. Company will not be despatched to China on the 9th current, the mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia will be closed at 7 p.m. on that date for despatch to Colombo *via* Tuticorin, to connect with the China and Australian steamers.

FIRE AT NAIGAUM.—On Monday morning, a fire broke out in the out-houses attached to Mr. Dinshaw M. Dastur's residence at Naigaum. It was extinguished within three-quarter of an hour, but not before damage to the extent of Rs. 3,000 had been done. The cause of the fire is attributed to careless *biddee* smoking in one of the out-houses which contained a quantity of hay.

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. H. Monie, Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, has asked us to intimate that the examinations in cotton dyeing, cotton spinning, cotton weaving, electric lighting, and power, mechanical engineering, and flour milling, will be held on Friday and Saturday, 5th and 6th May, beginning at 1 o'clock each day. The examinations are held by the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute on behalf of the Examination Committee of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

ABUSING A TRAMWAY CONDUCTOR.—Eduljee Manockjee Mehta was charged, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with using indecent and abusive language to a tramway conductor, named Perozeshaw. The complainant said that on the 15th April last, when the accused was travelling in a Girgaum car, he asked for his fare, but the accused, who appeared to be under the influence of liquor, made use of abusive language to him. The accused also abused the inspector, who came up in the meantime. The Magistrate convicted Eduljee, and fined him Rs. 15.

AN EXPENSIVE RIDE.—Sadashiv Balkrishna, a Hindu lad, was, on Monday, fined three rupees by Captain Hudson, Cantonment Magistrate, for riding a bicycle on the wrong side of the road. Accused, though unable to ride, it appears, went meandering down the street, and collided with a native soldier, the lad himself being upset in the process. He was picked up by a policeman, with the above result.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE COLLISION ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, resumed the inquiry, yesterday afternoon, at the new offices of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Church Gate, regarding the circumstances under which three persons, viz., Babaji Baji, aged forty years, Doorgabai, a girl, aged ten years, and her brother, Arjoon Balla, aged eight years, met their deaths while travelling between Marine Lines and Charney Road stations, on the morning of the 10th instant. Mr. P. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, appeared for J. Dolben, the driver of the engine which collided with the up local train. Mr. Clabby, the Superintendent, and Mr. Manockshaw D. Doctor, Chief Inspector of the Railway Police, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Railway Company. Mr. De Sa, Traffic Inspector, was also present.

Rama Govind, examined by Mr. Manockshah, said he was a labourer and was sleeping on the night previous to the collision under the Churney Road Foot Railway Overbridge. He saw a light engine come on the same line and pass the overbridge. Witness was then surprised to see it pass signal No.1 at danger. After the local train passed he saw signal No 1 being raised to danger.

Cross-examined by Mr Byrne, witness said the Railway Company did not raise any objection to his sleeping under the overbridge. The light engine was going very fast and faster than any engine or train he had ever seen. His attention was then drawn to the signal, as the light engine was going at a very fast speed, and it was but natural that he saw the signal. He was then standing in front of the signal, and his attention was drawn to it, but he had no particular reason at that time to look at it.

To the Jury witness said he lived in Bombay for the last thirty years and more. Sometimes he worked as a brick layer and sometimes as a coachman. None of the Railway officials had bribed him or tutored him to give evidence. He did not look at the signal intentionally, but his eyes turned to it quite accidentally.

Re-examined by Mr. Manekshah, witness said that the place where he slept was outside the Railway fence, where others also come to sleep on account of the plague, and he was in no way under the obligation of the Railway Company.

Further enquiry was at this stage adjourned till to-day.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY.

THE sixteenth general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Forbes Street, Mr. S. M. Moses presiding. The following was the directors' report :—

Your directors beg to lay before you the audited balance sheet and abstract of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1898, showing a net profit of Rs. 65,307-2-4, including the amount of Rs. 25,451-9-2 brought forward from last year's account, and which, in face of exceptional difficulties, may be considered fairly good. Your directors propose to appropriate the above as follows :— To be carried to insurance fund account, Rs. 1,000; to be carried to depreciation in value of old stock, Rs. 10,000; to be carried to dividend account for payment of twenty-third dividend at Rs. 20 per share on 2,000 shares, free of income-tax, Rs. 40,000—total Rs. 51,000, and the balance of Rs. 14,307-2-4 be carried to next year's account. The millbuilding, machinery and contents are insured against fire for Rs. 22,15,000.

Messrs. S. M. Moses and Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, two of the directors, retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint two auditors for the year ending 31st December 1899 and to fix their remuneration.

The report and audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 20 per share, free of income-tax, was declared. Messrs. M. Moses and Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Jamnadas Parmanandas and Furdoonjee Ardesar Cursetji Furdunji were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the president, directors, secretaries and treasurers, mill managers and other officers of the company for their able management of its affairs; and the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

JAI RAM KANOO *alias* Sakharam was, yesterday, charged before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with housebreaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments valued, at Rs. 1,648, the property of one Veniram Viyas, a shroff, living at Gorupdev on the night of the 31st of January last. After the occurrence, the police in the course of enquiries arrested two persons in March last and recovered property amounting to Rs. 1,628. The two accused were then convicted, while the present accused, who had absconded, was arrested on the 20th ultimo, at Kamatipura. There were four previous convictions against him, and the Magistrate formally committed him to the Sessions.

FIRE AT MARINE STREET.

EARLY [illegible] morning, a fire broke out in a godown belonging to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., and rented by Mr. Muncherji Pallonji, a merchant. The fire would have taken a serious aspect but for the timely discovery. The godowns belonging to the Caxton Printing Works were adjacent to the godown in which the fire broke out, and it was feared that the fire would spread to them, but happily the apprehension proved to be groundless. Shortly after 1 o'clock, a police ramoosa doing duty near the place, saw smoke, and he immediately raised an alarm. The Fort fire brigade was immediately on the spot, and lines of hoses were attached to the hydrants and water poured on the burning cases. The fire was brought under control at 3 a.m. The cause of the fire and the amount of damage are not known.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly clearses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stopr decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Price 2s, 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Whole ale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

RECENT FESTIVITIES AT JUNAGADH.

THE grand pageant in connection with the wedding of the Sahebjada Shirjumakhanji, the son and heir-apparent of H. H. Nawab Saheb Rasulkhanji, reached its culminating point on the 15th ultimo. A Durbar was held in asuperb mandwa on the morning of the 16th following, at which were present the Political Agent, Colonel Hunter, the European guests, ladies and gentleman, whose names have been given more than once, and almost all the native guests, to offer congratulations to the Nawab Saheb and the bridegroom and the bride. The exchange of good wishes and thanks being over, Colonel Hunter left Junagadh for Porbunder by the ordinary train to join his camp there. At the station were present : Sardar Rao Bahadur Behechardas Veharidas, Mr. Purushotamrai Sunderji Zala, R. B. Chunilal Sarabhai, Mr. Mansukhram Suryaram Tripathi, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, with his staff, Colonel Sealy, Lieutenant Wood, etc., and the principal State officials,—H. H. the Nawab Saheb and Vazier Saheb, Sheikh Bahaudinbhai, having been specially asked to stay behind owing to the great exertions of the preceding day and night. As the train steamed out a salute of eleven guns was fired and the band struck the usual tune.

While here it is not out of place to give a short description of the magnificent mandwa specially raised for the occasion. It was a work planned and designed by the Dewan Saheb, Sirdar Rao Bahadur Behehardasbhai, and the Naib Diwan, R. B. Purushotamrai Zala, and executed and superintended by the State Maistrees, Jetha Bhaga, Ramji and Naran. The space covered by it was no less than 150 feet long by 60 feet broad, and besides the artistic decorations of various devices, arches, flowers, festoons, bunting, and a ceiling of looking-glasses, the whole structure was supported by pillars on the two sides so as to leave a clear darbar hall 135 feet by 58 feet without any pillars or columns to support the roofing. Perhaps such a vast pendal with its beautifications and decorations was the first of its kind in Kathiswad, and reflects great credit on the designers for their originality of conception, taste and touch of natural gift. Both the high officers were indefatigable in their exertions, and passed many an anxious night in designing and personally superintending the progress of the superstructure, and the fact that it has stood the test of a gale and a fall of shower which took place on the 17th instant, proves the extreme carefulness and vigilance of all those employed in its construction.

In the evening there was again a grand tamasha, as this was the time fixed for the bride to be led to the bridegroom's residence. A well arranged procession, composed of the State Rayasat, namely, gorgeously decorated elephants, horses, camels, followed by the Native Infantry of H. H. the Nawab Saheb, the police party, and the Imperial Service Troops, marched in regular order. They were followed by the Vazier Saheb, Dewan Saheb, the Naib Dewan, the Sirdars, Amirs, and guests preceded by the Tanjore nautch girls. The bridegroom was in a carriage-and-four, which was surrounded by mounted bodyguards of himself and H. H. the Nawab Saheb. Behind his carriage passed a string of conveyances and bearers with articles given in dowry by H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Radhahpur. The most notable of the articles of dowry were as under :—

Dresses of rich gold embroidered cloth of kinkhab, Ornaments of gold and silver and jewellery of the highest quality.

Silver mounted and carved wooden cots with mattresses of kinkhab, satin, etc.

Numberless utensils of silver, brass and copper.

Horses, bufaloes, cows, camels, and miana.

Furniture—silver mounted chairs, sofas, etc., covered with kinkhab and velvet, in all amounting to about rupees 60,000.

The whole route through which the cortege was to pass was splendidly and artistically illuminated, and fireworks were let off in front of the party maching in procession. Be it said to the credit of all concerned, and especially of the State police, under their able, energetic and tactful superintendent, Jemadar Suleman Umer Durrani, that there was neither confusion nor disorder. Jemadar Suleman, who is at the same time an Amir of the State, and much respected for his fidelity, diligence and high sense of duty, was present on all the occasions of ceremonies and processions. He was cordially assisted by his personal assistants, Mr. Mohanlal Fulshanker and two other assittants and head constables. It is to their untiring zeal and great watchfulness that this grand tamasha, to witness which thousands of people from the neighbouring country had thronged, and which required herculian efforts to keep under control, passed off without the slighest unpleasant accident or trouble to mar it. All apprehensions of petty offence and tumultuous conduct from the collected masses were proved to be groundless. Not only the arrangements of the police, but those of sanitation and conservancy were completely satisfactory, under the special care of the Dewan Saheb. Last year, owing to scanty rain it was feared that in the hot month of April the supply of water would barely be sufficient. But precautions taken to ensure a copious supply were so timely and accurate, that to a population of nearly 60,000 men, against the permanent number of souls according to the last census, namely, 35,000, this important necessity of life was copiously and freely given. Water was conveyed in pipes from Chamdhree Bundh and town wells and water reservoirs which had been cleared up or sunk deeper.

On the 17th the *Dat* (almsgiving) was distributed among the poor and Charan bhats and other Nomad communities who had collected at the time, numbering about 12 to15thousand,and to accommodate whom temporary huts were raised near the temple of Pancheswar in the open space on the bank of the Kalwa, and who were fed at the State expense for about four days before the nuptial day. These people were collected in the Upperkote, and the Vazier Saheb, Dewan Saheb, and Rao Bahadur Chunilal Sarabhai supervised the distribution as it was being made by Amir Chisto Makhulmia. The business occupied the whole of the day, and here too the Police Superintendent's bandobast and arrangement were exemplary, and deserves all praise.

On the morning of the 18th in an open Durbar,return poshaks were given by his Highness the Nawab Saheb personally to the members of the deputations from the various Native States and the Native gentlemen. The poshaks consisted of valuable articles of clothing, etc., and were all brilliant and dazzling. The Durbar, as each deputation ceremoniously received poshaks from his Highness the Nawab Saheb and retired with garlands, nosegays, pan, attar, and rosewater, appeared not only Grand and imposing, but as the sun set his soft piercing beams through the draperies of variegated colours and cast his refulgent light on every part of the pendal, presented a regular fairy scene throughout, such as would not be easily forgotten. The ceremony over, the Durbar was dissolved at about 11-30 a.m. In the evening poshaks amounting in value to the time of Rs. 7,000 were given to their Highnesses the Thakore Saheb and Ranee Saheb of Gondal, their daughter, Bashri Kuvriba, Mrs. Moor, and the members of his Highness' staff and household establishment. These royal guests seemed to enjoy their visit to Junagadh very much, and to feel interested in all the antiquities and curiosities which they saw in this ancient and historical city of Junagadh.

Their Highnesses and party and many of the deputations left Junagadh on the morning of the 19th. On the 17th, 18th, and 19th kuoheris were held to hear compositions and verses prepared for the occasion by poets and versifiers, such as Brahmins, Bhats, Charans, Dasoondis, etc., of whom no less than two hundred had collected from various parts of India. Some were from so far as the Punjab, Marwar and Rajputana, while others came from Gujerat, and some from Kathiawar itself. A committee of a Shastri and two poets one of whom was the poet in permanent employ of the State was appointed to pronounce on the merits of each composition as it was read out, and rewards consisting of poshaks, cash and ornaments were given to them in order of merit on the 20th April.

On the following day, i.e., 21st arrived the deputation from H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala with poshaks and ornaments. Owing to the long distance between Patiala and Junagadh, and the difficulty of travelling on account of precautionary measures adopted at various places against plague, the party seems to have been unavoidably detained and could not reach here before the marriage day. The deputation consistad of two important Sirdars of the State, and the poshaks and ornameats were valuable. They were duly presented to H. H. the Nawab Saheb, and the deputation left here on the 25th.

The guests were offered conveyances and doolies to mount the Girnar Hill, which sends its peaks up to the heavens to the east of the city and serves as an impugnable wall on the side, and thereby has great attraction to all. Almost all the European ladies and gentlemen as also the Native guests availed themselves of this generous offer, and the opportunity of going up the top of the hill, some to gratify their curiosity and enjoy the rare view of the country around and others to perform a pilgrimage to the goddess Girinari and other dieties for whom numerous temples are built on the hill.

Every night of the guests sojourn in the city there was one or other entertainment provided for them. Professor Nathu Manchhachand performed his magical feats twice, once for the European guests, and another time for the native guests. The Vankaner Vidyavardhak Theatrical Club was specially engaged by the State, and under their energetic and learned manager, Kavi Nathuram, performed in all five plays in succession in the Rasulkhanji Theatre in Junagadh. One of these plays was for the European guests, another for H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur and the party, and the remaining three for the members of the various deputations and other guests. On all the nights there were bumper houses, and all seemed to enjoy the interesting and instructive plots of the plays.

Last evening, rich poshaks were given by H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur to the members of the Royal family here, and suitable return poshaks were this evening presented by his Highness the Nawab Saheb in a durbar to H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur and party, who leave here by a special train to-morrow morning for Radhanpur.

We will soon be returning to our normal state of affairs, but it will be some time before all the preparations and arrangements are wound up. The whole tamasha was so grand and imposing that its memory will be green and fresh for years to come to all who had the good fortune of witnessing it. Everyone of the numerous visitors and subjects of the State had the names of his Highness Rasulkanji, the Shahzada, Sherzumakanji, Vazier Saheb Bahaudinbhai, Dewan Saheb, Sardar Rao Bahadur Behehardas and Naib Dewan Saheb, Purushotamraiji on his lip, and all unanimously wished a happy future to the bride and bridegroom and the State.

BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.

THE 3rd quarterly general meeting for the year 1899-99 will be held at the Municipal Office on Monday next for the consideration of the following business :—I.—Auditors' report for the quarter ended 31st December 1898. II.—Appointment of the public works, the sanitary, the finance, the schools and the dispensary committees for the year 1899-1900. III.—Appointment of auditors for the year 1899-1900. IV.—Letter No. 1047, dated 18th April, 1899, from the President recommending to include Santa Cruz within the limits of the Bandra Municipality. V.—Resolution No. 4, dated 18th April, 1899, from the Finance Committee, recommending to write off Rs. 21 on account of wheel-tax due by Messrs. G. Pimenta and Kajially as these persons died of plague and the amount is irrecoverable. VI.—Letter No. 882, dated 6th April, 1899, from the Collector of Thana, intimating that henceforward all fines inflicted under the Public Conveyance Act will be credited to Government. VII.—Letter, dated 30th March 1899, from the District Superintendent of Police, Thana, stating that there is no authority to the police to frame a rule to impose a fee for street music and the Municipality may frame rules if they think proper. VIII.—Letter No. 51, dated 25th March, 1899, from Mr. Anant Vishnu Karandikar, appealing against the decision of the Schools Committee for fining him 1-3rd of his salary for having remained absent from the Danda school. IX.—Notice of motion, dated 6th April, 1899, from Rao Bahadur Anandrao R. Talcherker "That as a warning to refugees and others from Bombay and as a help to the Inspectors on the Municipal Staff in fixing their attention, especially in infected localities and plague spots in the town, all plague ring marks on the walls of infected houses in Bandra, made since the outbreak of the epidemic, and which marks have mostly, if not all, been obliterated, be restored and that fresh marks which have lately been discontinued be made in all new cases." X.—Resolution No. 4, dated 20th April, 1899, from the Sanitary Committee, recommending an increase of Rs. 10 to the salary of Mr. A. S. Pereira which is Rs. 50 per month. XI.—Resolution No. 18, dated 6th April, 1899, from the Sanitary Committee, recommending an increase of Rs. 2 to the salary of market peon, Shaik Adam, which is Rs. 8 per month. XII.—Resolution No. 262, dated 18th April, 1899, from the Public Works Committee, recommending an increase of Re. 1 to the salary of water cooly, Anandya Devjee, which is Rs. 8 per month. XIII.—Resolution No. 4, dated 18th April, 1899, from the Finance Committee, recommending an increase of Re. 1 to the salaries of office peons, Deojee Kushaba and Bala Kedar, which is Rs. 5 per month per each. XIV.—Budget for 1899-1900. XV.—Notice of motion, dated 20th April, 1899, from Rao Bahadur Anandrao R. Talcherker, proposing that in view of the steady expansion of the town, the Public Works Committee be asked to frame a set of bye-laws for regulating the erection of and repairs to or alterations in buildings and the construction of drains, privies, etc.

PROFESSOR LUSTIG'S CURATIVE SERUM.

DR. J. Wilkins, Special Medical Officer, has forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner a statement of inoculations with the new Lustig's serum as prepared by Dr. Gallotti, and states that the cases were practically selected ones in the Arthur Road and Mahratta Hospitals from the 29th January to the end of February last :—

The cases are divided into six series as follows :—

Series.	Horse No.	No.	Died.	Recovered.
1	5	19	14	4
2	2	11	8	3
3	3	17	10	7
4	2	13	11	2
5 (To be continued.)	1	8	5	3
6 Do.	4	1	0	1
Total.....	0	68	48	20

Of the 68 cases treated during the period, 48 died and 20 recovered, giving a mortality rate of 70·60 per cent., the hospital mortality in January and February being 82·83 per cent. and 79·41 per cent., respectively.

N. H. CHOKSEY, Khan Bahadur,
Extra Assistant Health Officer.

Dr. Choksey submits the following report and returns showing the results obtained by Lustig's serum during the month of March, 1899 :—

During February, 1899, 68 cases were treated with Professor Lustig's serum, of whom 48 died and 20 recovered, giving a mortality rate of 70·53 per cent. The mortality of the cases not treated with serum during the same period was 79·10 per cent. The results therefore show 8·58 per cent. in favour of the serum cases.

During March, 1899, 74 cases were treated, of whom 49 died and 25 recovered, giving a mortality rate of 66·21 per cent., as against 79·48 per cent. in cases not treated with the serum. The results in this month are 13·27 per cent. in favour of the serum cases.

The following table contrasts the mortality rate amongst the two classes-of cases :—

	Mortality rate of cases treated with serum.	Motality rate of cases not treated with serum.	Difference.
February	70·53	79 16	8·58
March	66·21	79·48	13·27

As regards the cases treated with the serum, it may be noted that all cases that were moribund and all those that had gone over six or seven days and were either semi-convalescent or convalescent were excluded, so that the cases injected with the serum represented a fairly average type of the most acute cases. The mortality rate amongst the cases not treated with the serum would have been higher were it not for the fact that a large number of semi-convalescent and convalescent cases are included amongst them, and they have thus contributed in favour of the non-serum cases. If anything, the better results with the so-called "selected" cases treated with the serum have been more than counterbalanced by the latter.

The serum treatment was put to as severe a test as possible during the height of an epidemic which has been known for its extreme virulence. And so much so that during some periods in February and March the mortality amongst the admissions ranged between 85 to 90 per cent. That the serum can and does reduces the mortality rate even in an epidemic of the present type is therefore beyond doubt.

The following tables give the details of the cases treated :—

Series.	Horse No.	February. Bleeding.	No. treated.	No. died.	No. recovered.
I	5	First	18	14	4
II	2	do.	11	8	3
III	3	do.	17	10	7
IV	2	do.	13	11	2
V	1	do.	8	5	3
VI	4	do.	1	...	1
		Total.....	68	48	20
Series.	Horse No.	March. Bleeding.	No. treated.	No. died.	No. recovered.
V (contd).	1	First	9	7	2
VI (contd).	4	do.	46	30	16
VII	6	do.	13	8	5
VIII	5	Second	6	4	2
		Total.....	74	49	25

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

BOMBAY DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

REJOINDER TO MR. LATHAM.

MR. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, in a letter to the Corporation, which had asked for his observations and opinions on Mr. Baldwin Latham's criticism of the Bombay drainage system, concurring with the general remarks made on this subject by the Executive Engineer and Special Drainage Engineer, writes :—

It would be unprofitable to discuss at length the situation of the sewage outfall for the southern portion of the island. That question has been thoroughly threshed out, and a conclusion has been arrived at, and it is only necessary to add that even under Mr. Latham's scheme for a high-level sewer from Parel to Colaba a great portion of the City would still have had to be dealt with on the sectional system by pumping. It must undoubtedly be admitted that the want of sewage reservoirs on the foreshore is a serious defect in the present arrangements and one that will have to be remedied at some future time. The desirability of discharging the sewage on the ebb tide only has always been recognized but the Corporation is not in a position to carry out the necessary works at the present time in view of the still more urgent demands on his funds. It must be remembered also that the point of outfall is at a considerable distance from any thickly populated part of the city and it is probable that a great part of the nuisance which is popularly supposed to emanate from it is really attributable to the katchra filling of the Flats and to the sewage in the storm water reservoir. The former will cease before the monsoon of this year, and the latter will diminish year by year and finally disappear as the sewers are completed and houses connected when the storm water drains will be used for their legitimate purposes only. Mr. Latham calls special attention to the fact that the various portions of the main sewer running from Carnac Bridge to Love Grove have been joined invert to invert and he arrives at the conclusion that the

BOMBAY SEWERS CANNOT BE SELF-CLEANSING.

In this connection it is necessary to bring prominently to the notice of the Corporation that when he wrote his report in 1890 the main sewer was in existence but no such conclusion seems to have forced itself on him. The defects he emphasized then as interfering with the proper flow of the sewage, were the great deposits of silt in the masonry sewers and the failure of the pumps at Love Grove to keep the sewage sufficiently low and so assist in maintaining a proper fall in the sewers. It will be seen from page 54 of the "Sanitation of Bombay" that Mr. Latham was apparently of opinion that with sufficiently powerful pumps the level of the sewage might be kept parallel with that of the invert and he is well aware that Worthington pumps giving a very high percentage of efficiency have been substituted for the old pumps. It is difficult, therefore, to understand on what grounds he has changed his opinion as to the sufficiency of the size or gradients of the masonry sewer since 1890. The greater part of the sewerage system of Bombay is provided with flush tanks not only at the heads of the sewers but also at intermediate points, and a sum of Rs. 54,000 has been provided in the Budget of the current year for additional flush tanks on pipes sewers and tidal flaps on the ovoid sewers; special attention has been and is being given to the removal of silt, and in many cases catchpits have been constructed at the junction of main and pipe sewers as an experimental measure which may hereafter be extended, and the completion of the system of sewers and the connection of houses will be pressed on

AS RAPIDLY AS CIRCUMSTANCES WILL PERMIT.

It will be impossible for many years to come to abolish altogether the practice of collecting solid excrement from privies and emptying it into the sewers at depots, and any attempt to do so would be productive of worse nuisances than now accompanying its disposal. In some parts of the City, however, the removal of this matter direct to the sewers is feasible, and I am taking steps to secure this result. I need hardly say anything, more on Mr. Latham's criticism of the system of sewers and their working. His information even as to the volume flowing through them is not up to date, and all his calculations and conclusions must be vitiated by his ignorance of their present condition. Add to this the facts that the position selected by him for the outfall was rejected, and that the Corporation has committed the deadly sin of adopting the Shone system, and we have all the preliminaries complete for a violent attack on the Corporation and all its works. Turning next to the Shone system, I forward herewith a letter from Mr. Shone to the Special Drainage Engineer, which I think it only fair to place before the Corporation that Mr. Shone's side of the question may be heard. I do not propose to waste time in attempting to hold the balance between the contending parties. Here again the matter is *res ubicata* so far as the Corporation is concerned, and the Shone system is to be introduced in the sectional districts of the southern portion of the Island. I may only add that I have been in communication with the Municipal Authorities of Rangoon and Kurrachee where the Shone system is worked, and they have nothing but praise for it. In Colaba the system has worked without a hitch, and no complaints of any kind have been made regarding it. The Secretary of the Rangoon Municipality informs me that no ventilating shafts have been provided, and that the smell from the exhaust air even when thus discharged at ground level is practically imperceptible.

I regret that this report should have been delayed, but after receipt of the Engineers' reports I considered it desirable to make the enquiries referred to in the last paragraph and to make myself better acquainted with the actual condition of the sewers before reporting on the matter.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, in his letter says :—Mr. Baldwin Latham points out the following defects in the existing sewerage system of Bombay :—

(*a*) That the several sections of the main sewer from Carnac Bunder to the Pumping Station at Love Grove are laid level upon their invert and not connected top with top as they should be ;

(*b*) That the sewers are constructed of a capacity sufficient to carry the sewage of the whole city, but all the houses not having yet been connected with them, the full quantity of sewage is not discharged into them, with the result that the velocity of the flow of the sewage is small and the sewers are not therefore self-cleansing ;

(*c*) That solid matters enter the sewers through temporary fair-weather connections ;

(*d*) That the outfall should be at Colaba near the Pronga Light House and not at Worli as at present ; and

(*e*) That the Shone system of sewerage is objectionable, because it causes a large quantity of foul air to be liberated in the atmosphere.

As regards (*a*), it may be pointed out that the principle of joining sewer top to top was not considered of special importance twenty years ago, when the sewers of Bombay were commenced. This is fully borne out as pointed out by Mr. Smith by the diagrams given in Mr. Baldwin Latham's book on Sanitary Engineering and in Mr. Robert Rawlinson's book of suggestions for the sewerage of cities. As pointed out by Mr. Smith, it is necessary to join the sewers top to top only when they run full bore, which is seldom the case with our sewers during the greater part of the year.

As regards (*b*), it may be stated that a considerable advance is made in the work of house-connection since the inspection of the sewerage works of this city by Mr. Latham, and this is clear from the fact that while "the total volume of sewage flowing through the Bombay sewers was undrer eight million gallons per day" when inspected by Mr. Latham, this quantity is now actually from 25 million gallons to 34 million gallons per day as stated by Mr. Smith.

The temporary connections referred to in item (*c*) are very few, and care is taken to prevent, as far as possible, the admission of solid matters through them into the sewers. The number of these connections will go on decreasing as the house-connection work progresses, and they will be entirely done away with when all the houses in the City are connected with the sewers.

The question of diverting the outfall from Love Grove to Colaba referred to in item (*d*) was discussed by an independent Committee appointed by Government, and they came to the conclusion that it was not necessary to divert the outfall as recomended by Mr. Latham. I am not prepared to say that an outfall at Colaba would not be a far better course to adopt, but it is too late now to consider that question. It would no doubt be an improvement upon the existing outfall at Love Grove if the sewerage were stored in tanks and discharged into the sea at ebb-tide as recommended by Mr. Latham. This would however, entail the execution of costly works, and the matter might be considered when the financial condition of the Municipality improves.

As regards point (*e*), Mr. Smith has fully discussed the question in paras. 22 to 38 of his report. It is a well-known fact that Mr. Latham is an advocate of the system in which water under pressure is utilized for lifting up sewage, and Mr. Shone is an advocate of the system invented by him in which air under pressure is utilised to do that work. Both these gentlemen are therefore rivals, and the statements made by any one of them against the other must be taken with a great deal of caution.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Stanfield, 2,192 tons, Captain John Fleming, sailed yesterday, for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE s s Ile de la Reunion, 2,230 tons, Captain Perou, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Mauritius, 21st April in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's ss Culna, 1,462 tons, Captain W A Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon (25th April) with a general cargo, and Mrs Salmon and 2 children, Mrs Jaynes and 2 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Hennada, 1,320 tons, Captain J H Stafford, sailed yesterday, for Zanzibar via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Rustomjee Edulji, Mr Yeshwant, Mr Wamon and wife, and 60 deck.

THE B I S N Co's ss Vasna, 503 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Capt Pollard, Hon W F O'Brien, Capt and Mrs Brazde and 3 children, Dr S M Kara, Mr X Cardozo, Mr E Carsondas and 463 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 2.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt. Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Coconada	547	Hartley		M M & Co
Kilwa	999	MacLean	P Gulf	M M & Co
H M S Sphinx		Phillips	Govt Dock	Royal Navy
Annandale	2537	Milne		S Oil Co
Normanee	3677	Ingman		K N & Co
Apollo	2729	Pickthorn		P & O Co
Peshawar	2202	Vibart		P & O Co
Balhousie		Warden	Govt Dock	R I Marine
Heather	573	Xecoda		A Mundle
Naseri	912	Owen	Jedda	B

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'NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS,'

ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflamation of the Eyes and irritative ever.

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PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
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CHARGERS. Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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NOTES.

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Price Rs. 1. Postage half-anna.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 2.

CONSOLS continued yesterday in London at 110 7-16. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. higher, at 102 1-4; but Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at 25 19 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 116, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £67 1-4. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills was quoted at 2 1-8 per cent. Bar Silver declined 1-8d., to 28 5-8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 1-4 cent. less in value, at 62 1-4 cents per oz., while demand Exchange on London was 1-2 cent. higher, at 4·87 3-4 dollars.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 36 1-4s. per 416 lbs., April-May Shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firmer; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 34s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, buyers via the Canal, in a firmer market; Brown Rapeseed at 33 1-4s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firmer; Linseed at 36 1-4s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Hamburg, sellers via the Canal, market steady.

The Sheep Skin Sales opened yesterday with a fair demand, and a decline in prices of 1-2 to 1d. for Madras and for "Fair" to Good" Bombay.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday; Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 36,000 bales Spot prices were unchanged all round; and American Arrivals were quoted at 3 19-64d. per lb. for May and 35-116d. for September-October delivery. The Manchester Market closed quiet but steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 6 3-16 cents per lb.; August Futures were quoted at 5·89 cents, and December at 5·92 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales; and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Monday's Receipts	10,000	10,000	7,000
Two days' do.	27,000	24,000	19,000
Since 1st September	7,844,000	8,195,000	6,462,000

The tone of the local Cotton market has to-day been quiet. Exporters bought 500 bales Dholleras at Rs. 137 to Rs. 138 per candy and 100 Khundwa at Rs. 134; and the Mills, 150 Damangaum at Rs. 132 to Rs. 133; 100 Karanja at Rs. 130 1-4; 100 Khote at Rs. 129; 200 Khundwa at Rs. 138.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,390 bales.
Wheat	38,673 cwts.
Linseed	23,222 "
Rapeseed	33,313 "
Gingellyseed	3,096 "
Poppyseed	15,862 "
Castorseed	1,883 "
Rice	1,434 "

FREIGHT.—The market is very firm. A line was reported done at 17s. to 17s. 3d. per ton, for May shipment. Sellers ask 17s. 6d.; and for June, 16s.

EXCHANGE has been steady to-day at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of business was reported both ways, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d. "
Francs	1·09 3-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates advanced to-day to 101 7-16 and 101 5-8 for 3 1-2 per cents. for Money and Account; for Threes 95 was quoted.

SHARES are quite neglected. Mofussil Press Co. are Rs. 2 1-2 lower; Port Canning Co., Rs. 5 higher; Currimbhoy Mill, Rs. 2 1-2 lower.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 25th April, 1899, as compared with the Statement of 18th April, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	April 18. Rs.	A.	P.	April 25. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	91,00,000	0	0	91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,81,74,385	1	9	1,52,12,493	14	5
Other Deposits, &c.	5,37,46,938	0	7	5,46,58,382	6	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,41,105	3	7	3,44,434	2	5
Sundries	33,81,092	7	7	24,19,339	6	3
	Rs 10,38,43,510	13	6	10,27,35,645	13	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	77,27,889	0	0	82,21,271	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	71,63,615	8	0	69,51,785	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,90,05,003	2	7	2,24,91,865	9	10
Accounts of Credit do.	1,90,37,700	0	0	1,91,49,451	14	0
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,77,46,681	7	8	1,76,67,591	10	6
Balances with other Banks	8,17,127	1	7	6 67,545	14	9
Bullion	13,619	0	4	11,453	0	4
Dead Stock	13 11,563	7	4	13,11,565	1	4
Stamps	11,753	11	9	11,173	0	6
Sundries	16,73,326	1	3	16,09,307	15	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,07,07,693	4	4	1,08,16,543	13	9
Do. at Branches	1,45,25,474	0	8	1,38,36,026	4	6
	Rs. 10,38,43,510	13	6	10,27,35,645	13	1

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	5,43,379	Dec.
Do. at Branches	14,16,503	Dec.
Other Deposits	9,11,924	Inc.
Post Bills	95,681	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,81,532	Inc.
Loans	3,24,138	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	1,11,731	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	79,090	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	1,08,860	Inc.
Do at Branches	7,90,148	Dec.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the Statement of Traffic, Week ending 22nd April, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,39,271	5,27,439	6,538	7,33,248
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	—	—	—	8,81,602
Decrease				Rs. 1,48,354

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 15th April, 1899, on 491 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	73,000	2,95,000	4,000	3,72,000
Or per mile of Railway	158	610	9	807
For previous 14 weeks of half year,	11,60,550	32,89,613	51,588	45,01,751
Total for 15 weeks	12,33,550	35,84,613	55,588	48,73,751
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	51,512	3,45,810	3,178	4,03,500
Per mile of Ry. do.	118	750	7	875
Total to corresponding date do.	8,32,136	33,95,088	71,142	42,98,367
Decrease for the week				Rs. 31,500
Increase to date				" 5,75,384

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 15th April 1899, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	300	—	800
Or per mile of Railway	29	17	...	46
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	4,735	5,662	19	10,416
Total for 15 weeks.	5,235	5,962	19	11,216
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	347	364	7	718
Per mile of Ry. do.	20	21	...	41
Total to corresponding date do.	2,451	6,223	133	8,807
Increase for the week				Rs 82
Ditto to date				" 2,409

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTHING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

PEGLI.

DEATH.

FORBES—April 29, at Pegli, James Alexander Forbes, formerly of Bombay.

BANGALORE.

MARRIAGE.

NADEL—CABRAL—April 22, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Bangalore, by the Rev. J. Mascarenhas, Bernard Nadel, Assistant Surgeon, I. S. M. D., to Alice, the third daughter of the late Honorary Surgeon Thomas Cabral, of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

PENSTONE—HUMPIDGE—April 29, at St Thomas' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Arthur Richin, M. A., George William, eldest son of Captain Giles Penstone, Old Charlton, late Bombay Ordce. Dept, to Dora Marie, youngest daughter of the late James Humpidge, of Gloucester.

WARDEN—KERVER—April 29, at the Wesleyan Church, Sudder Street, Calcutta, by the Rev W H Hart, Charles Valentine Warden, to Marguerite Louise Kerver.

DEATHS.

HICKSON—April 28, at Puthariburs Tea Estate, W Dooars, John R Hickson, in his 45th year.

McPHERSON—April 27, at 67, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, Helen Lyall, the beloved wife of Robert McPherson, B I S N Co.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1899.

THE arguments in favour of the bold, and it is to be feared very hazardous, project of encouraging and hastening the linking up of the Indian and Russian railway systems have been briefly indicated by Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., in a letter to the *Times*. The letter had been preceded by a question in the House of Commons, addressed to Mr. Balfour and intended to draw attention to the subject and elicit the views of Government. It was not the first time that a question of similar import had been put, but it was the first time that it was not treated by Ministers of the Crown with scornful indifference. The Leader of the House replied with courtesy and consideration, while intimating that a matter of such importance could not be determined by commercial considerations alone. Mr. Maclean acknowledges that the military and political aspects cannot be ignored, and claims that he has never been indifferent to them. It appears that one of the objects he kept in view during his recent cold weather visit to Bombay, was to ascertain the drift of enlightened public opinion here on all aspects of the question. Well, we venture to assert that enlightened opinion on that by no means burning question does not favour any project of the kind. There is a well-grounded scepticism as to its by no means obvious advantages, whether regarded from the commercial and military or the political standpoint. Merchants and traders know only too well that every advance of Russia in Central Asia has closed market after market to the produce of India. Prohibitive tariffs, supplemented by ingeniously obstructive Custom House regulations, have shut out Indian dealers and their wares, and secured a monopoly for the Russian goods. Two years ago the presence of plague in Bombay and Karachi was made a pretext for drawing a cordon along the Indian and Afghan frontier to prevent dealers or merchandise from passing into Russian territory, or into Khanates under her protection, thus effectually realising the Muscovite ideal, which is certainly not that of the Open Door. What then is the prospect of obtaining a share in the new markets that Russia is opening up—for her own exclusive use—in Northern Asia? Mr. Maclean asks whether we can afford to rest content with a position of isolation while our rivals gain undisputed possession of the whole trade of Asia north of the Hindu Khush? The answer is, that while Russia is surrounded by a Chinese wall of protection, our chance of access to these markets will be as remote as it is to-day, whether the two railway systems are linked up or not. India must be content under the circumstances with the vast and continually increasing foreign trade which the freedom of the sea secures for us. Even railways, five thousand miles in length, cannot hope to compete with ocean-going cargo boats which take the produce of India and the remoter East to the markets of Europe at a tithe of the cost. The member for Cardiff warns us that "if we are so sluggish, so wanting in foresight, as to do nothing, the days of our empire in the East will soon be numbered." And he tells us that the best security for the maintenance of peace between England and Russia is to have a common frontier which neither may pass without a declaration of war..

Whether Mr. Maclean is aware of it or not, this was precisely the language employed in somewhat more persuasive accents some fifteen years ago by General Abramoff at Simla to induce Lord Ripon's Government to agree to a common frontier with linked railways. That able and plausible emissary represented that the best way to allay international suspicions is for nations to become good neighbours, interchanging merchandise and friendly offices. He invited the Government of India to choose whatever place they might prefer for the junction of the railway systems of India and Russia. They would be free to fix upon Herat or upon Sarakhs—not then included within the ever-expanding boundaries of Russia. Whatever the city chosen for the junction, it should be neutralised, order being maintained by one or two hundred military or police provided by each of the Powers. At a distance of two hundred miles each way from the town selected, each Power would have a military force, limited to one brigade, so as to prevent the possibility of sudden attack or surprise. As a further precaution the rolling stock on the four hundred miles of railway between the two brigades would be strictly limited to a sufficiency of carriages and locomotives for three trains a day each way. This alluring proposal, safeguarded by such elaborate precautions to prevent either of the friendly neighbours from taking an unfair advantage of the other, somehow did not inspire absolute confidence. It was not entertained, and General Abramoff's visit to Simla was not repeated. The Government of India may have decided to act on the Italian maxim, that when you are in doubt it is prudent to do the exact contrary of what your rival or enemy wishes you to do. Lord Ripon and his military advisers may have doubted the efficacy of the ingenuous arrangements to prevent a treacherous mission of the four hundred miles of more or less neutralised railway. A paper convention might not avail to prevent the brigade at either end being largely reinforced and using the railway to surprise and overwhelm the unsuspecting force twenty-four hours distant. Such a *coup* would give an unscrupulous officer the command of four hundred miles of railway and place his force well within the frontier of the country to be invaded. The authorities at Simla would have nothing to do with the scheme. Yet at that time Russia had not covered her Asiatic dominions with a network of strategic railways, nor had she raised her standing army to a million of men. It is startling to find that this change in the situation is adduced as a reason for doing what the Government of India prudently abstained from in the early eighties when there was some parity in the military resources of India and Asiatic Russia.

We are asked to go out of our way to make the frontiers conterminous, as if a rapprochement of that material kind would be a lasting guarantee of peace and friendship. "Russia," we are told, "is at present engaged in an enterprise of the magnitude of which Englishmen have up to this time formed not the faintest conception. The Trans-Siberian Railway is not merely a great national undertaking which will bind the most distant parts of the Russian Empire; it is also the first and most important step towards the regeneration"—the Russification?—of Asia. A generation ago Lord Salisbury warned his countrymen to study large maps in order to realise what an enormous distance lay between the British and Russian frontiers in the East; but the world has since grown much smaller. Moscow is now closer to Pekin and Samarkand than to Constantinople, and her frontier in Asia is for a great part of its length (!) conterminous with our own." The fact that the frontiers are conterminous in part of the inhospitable and impracticable Pamirs is not a convincing argument for making them conterminous all along the line. Nor is the growth of the Russian railway system and the relative approximation of frontiers in the last ten or fifteen years a conclusive reason for completing the double process by connecting these strategic railways with the Indian system. When in Bombay, Mr. Maclean, in the striking and original speech he addressed to the brokers and dealers of this city at the inauguration of the new Stock Exchange, referred to the facility with which express trains are run daily between Paris and Berlin, though war might break out at any time between France and Germany. Why then, he asked, should we hesitate to connect our railways with those of Russia so that we might make the journey from Calcutta to London in ten days? The argument is a little varied in the letter to the *Times*; the connected railways enable us to send our troops to Moscow as easily as Russia could send hers to Calcutta. No doubt; provided India had a million of soldiers with the colours and a reserve of five millions who had served five years in the ranks. That is not exactly the state of things at present. It is true that express trains fly daily between Paris and Berlin and *vice versa*; but it is necessary to supplement that fact by another; France and Germany find it essential to their security to girdle their frontiers with fortresses, and having done that, and having each enrolled a standing army of some 600,000 men, they provide from three to four million of reserves ready for mobilisation at ten days' notice. A common frontier which neither can cross without a declaration of war does not of itself secure the integrity of the dominions of close neighbours with trains de luxe passing daily from one capital to another. Nor does this plan of appeasement seem more inviting when the preliminary to its accomplishment is a third Afghan war to push railways to Kabul and Kandahar. The last war in that country, when the tribes, badly armed with old matchlocks and with no artillery, found work for the energies of our best generals and sixty thousand men, cost twenty-two millions of money. The Russians were then too remote to look in or give any trouble. Now that Abdurrahman has created and drilled a numerous army with the best breech-loaders and quick-firing guns, and the Russians have a railway station seventy miles from Herat, the task would not be one to enter on with a light heart.

ONE of the principles which is recognised by the leading educational bodies in England is that side by side with the cultivation of the mind should be the development of the body. It will be remembered that in January last the Hon. Mr. Desai addressed a letter to the Government on the necessity of holding annual tournaments in encouragement of physical education, asking for its approval and to authorize the raising of funds by appealing to wealthy persons and corporate bodies. A reply to this letter has just been circulated amongst the members of the Bombay Corporation, in which the Director of Public Instruction has signified his willingness to assist in the development in Poona of an Athletic Association similar to that which now exists among the High Schools of Bombay. While approving of the scheme, he thinks the present time inopportune for its introduction owing to the prevalence of plague entailing heavy expenditure. This, he opines, would preclude public bodies according anything but sympathy to the movement. While agreeing with the development of physical education, Government ought not to make itself responsible by sanctioning the collection of subscriptions or calling upon its officers to control tournaments. The Director rather favours the expansion of a systematised physical education left to the Department, and aided by the spontaneous exertions of public men who have the welfare of mental progress and physical improvement at heart. The Bombay Athletic Association is an example of what voluntary effort can accomplish. Such and kindred associations would receive the moral support of Government, and he thought the results would prove that spontaneous effort would be more successful than if tournaments were held by the direct orders of Government. To this communication the Hon. Mr. Desai has appended a note in which he sets forth in detail the measures taken in connection with the development of gymnastics by the authorities in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and the best methods for carrying out more effectually the object and spirit of Government orders. The hon. gentleman deserves the thanks of the public for bringing forward such an important question. It is beyond question that the best men of the day are those who have been prominent in athletics. With an improved physique will come improvement in the tone of mind and character, and possibly the want of frankness and truthfulness often arises from physical timidity. In England a certain amount of physical drill is compulsory, whereas Government have declined to order students to undergo such exercise here, but the most promising remedy for the defects of our High Schools is to be found in the discipline of the playground.

THE plague returns for the week ending 30th ultimo show a further great reduction, the deaths having fallen to 1,184 in the Bombay Presidency, of which Bombay city reports 360 and Karachi city 207. Madras Presidency too reports only 21 deaths, of which one imported case was in Madras city, two cases in Anantapura district, seven in the North Arcot district, and two in Salem. Mysore State reports 65 deaths; Mysore city returning 19; Kolar gold fields 45 and Bangalore Cantonments one. Bengal returns 144 deaths; Calcutta having 125. The Punjab returns show 25; Jullundar district having 22, and Hoshiarpur district one. The Central Provinces are free but for one death in Nagpur city. Hyderabad State Rajputana and Assam are free, but Baluchistan returns three deaths, two of the cases being imported. Mr. Woodburn's returns for the week ending April 28th show reductions in almost every district and state within the Bombay Presidency. Bombay city figures are shown to have fallen from 622 attacks and 513 deaths to 493 and 349, and Karachi from 361 and 281 to 276 and 207, Poona city figures being proportionate. Diminished figures are also reported by Broach, Thana, Satara, Kanara and Baroda. Increases of some importance are returned by Kaira and Kolhapur. But the districts and states which this week report themselves free are numerous, including Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Sholapur, Karachi district, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot and Bhor. On the other hand, plague has appeared in Poona city, Shikarpur, and Savanur, which a week ago were free.

WHILST on leave General Harvey will take an opportunity of visiting the Pasteur Institute in Paris and also Amsterdam in connection with sewage questions.

THE privilege leave granted to Lieutenant-Colonel White, Consulting Engineer for Railways in Calcutta, is commuted to furlough on private affairs for eight months and 20 days.

THE portion of the railway from Bhatinda to Ferozepore, recently converted from metre to broad gauge, was inspected by the Consulting Engineer on the 24th instant and will probably be opened by the 1st of May.

THE receipts from excise in the Central Provinces have been steadily falling during the past four years of scarcity and famine. The gross receipts which exceeded 30 lakhs of rupees in 1894-95, amounted in the last year under report to under 20 lakhs.

THE services of Captain Wingate, 14th Bengal Lancers, have been asked for by the War Office for employment with the Chinese battalion now being raised by Major Bower. Captain Wingate has just reached Burma after a journey through China from Hankow.

UP to the 25th instant, the plague figures in the Jullundur district were:—Total cases, 2,991; total deaths, 1,869; total discharged, 1,034; under treatment, 88. The plague returns of the Jullundur district for the 26th April 1899 are as follows:—Sodian one case, one death; Bahadurpur one death; Sahlon two deaths. There was one death from plague in the village of Maidita in the Jullundur district on the 27th instant. Also one fresh case and two deaths at Sahlon.

THE following notice has been issued from the Revenue Department.—It having been brought to the notice of the Government that a considerable number of natives of India from the Punjab have, within the last six months, found their way to Hong Kong in the hope of enlisting in the Hong Kong and Singapore Battalion, Royal Artillery and the Hong Kong regiment, local enlistment into these corps is prohibited. Some immigrants being without means of returning to India have been compelled to accept employment on very small pay in the police of the neighbouring Portuguese colony of Macao and are very sorry they ever left India. It would appear from this incident that natives of India proceeding to Hong Kong in the hope of finding military employment there will be liable to disappointment.

AT the meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council, on Friday, the report of the Select Committee on the Riverain Boundaries Bill was presented, and after discussion the Bill as amended was passed. The object of the Riverain Boundaries Bill is to enable the Revenue Administration to fix a boundary line between estates subject to river action. At present the usual boundary is the deep stream of the river and this constantly changes. The Bill is likely to prove a real blessing to the riverain land owners of the Province, as it will once for all fix their boundaries and thus avoid the necessity for constantly recurring litigation of an unsatisfactory and expensive kind. The Hon'ble Mr. Tupper's remarks were of special interest. It is, however, to be regretted that the Council should still adhere to the system of "written eloquence" which is being cast aside in other Indian Legislatures.

AN important step, we hear, has been taken by the Government of the Punjab in connection with the Veterinary College at Lahore. The Principal (Veterinary-Captain Joslan) having proposed that the students' course should be extended from two to three years, the Government have now sanctioned that arrangement on the understanding that no additional expense will be incurred, beyond that which may be necessitated by the contemplated addition of Chemistry to the curriculum of the College, which doubtless will include the provision of a laboratory. Student entering in 1900 will take the three years' course, so that no new arrangements for a third year class will have to be made till May 1902. As at present, no fees will be charged for military students, but the Government are considering the advisability of imposing fees upon private or "free" students, in view of the disproportionate competition for vacancies in the College. It is also contemplated, if found consistent with the interests of the institution, to charge fees in the case of stipendiary students holding scholarships from local bodies, and to exercise greater supervision in their selection. The Rs. 2,000 at present allotted for stipends to students of this class might, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, "be better spent either by its being placed at the disposal of the Principal of the Veterinary School for the award of scholarships on ground of merit, or by adding it to the sum to be made available for salaries and allowances of the graded subordinate Veterinary Service." A scale of fees is to be submitted to the Government for sanction, and will come into force with the beginning of the May course of 1900.

SIR W. LAURIER announced in the Dominion House of Commons on April 10 that an offer to arrange a *modus vivendi* with regard to the Canada-Alaska boundary has been received from the United States.

THE "Cape Argus," discussing the state of affairs in the Transvaal, says the Imperial authorities cannot go on indefinitely with a situation in which inaction brings no relief. There may be some danger in going forward; there is more in standing still.

THE following telegram from Sir Gerard Smith, Governor of Western Australia, dated April 1, has been received at the Colonial Office:—"Referring to remarks in the English Press, cruelty to natives, the two magistrates concerned have been struck off Commission of the Peace."

SIR C. TUPPER and Sir M. Bowell, during the sitting of the Dominion Parliament on April 12, congratulated the Government on having a decision regarding the Pacific cable. The details of the arrangement will not be forthcoming until the Government Bill is introduced a fortnight hence.

THE special session of the New South Wales Parliament, summoned to deal with the subject of Australian Federation, was opened on April 11 by the acting Governor, who said that New South Wales was under the strongest possible obligation to maintain good faith with the other colonies, and that the Government would immediately submit a Bill to enable the electors to decide for or against federal union.

THE area of the respective spheres of influence in China is thus given officially in St. Petersburg:—Russia, 2,015,557 square miles; Great Britain, 476,707 square miles; France, 330,229 square miles; Germany 65,106 square miles and Italy (at Fo-king and Che-kiang), 72,620 square miles. But these figures differ so widely from statements made in London that they should be received with considerable caution.

IN Washington, on Saturday, April 8, the French Ambassador visited the White House to present to President M'Kinley, as representing the American Government and people, two fine Sevres vases, a gift from the late President Faure in commemoration of the opening of the new Franco-American cable last August. Mutual expressions of the good will between the two Republics were made by M. Cambon in presenting, and by President M'Kinley in acknowledging, the gift.

THE gigantic telescope which is to be one of the attractions of the 1900 Exhibition is steadily approaching completion. The tube, the diameter of which is a little over six feet, is of steel. Its entire length will be about seventy yards, and it has had to be cast in twenty-four separate portions. The weight of this immense construction will be 21,000 kilogrammes. The "Morning Post" correspondent says it will be supported on eight cast-iron stands erected on stone pillars.

THE appeal by Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Jameson from a recent decision of Justices Grantham and Kennedy that the claim against them brought by a trooper named Burrows, for damages for being induced by false representations to join in the Raid on the Transvaal Republic, disclosed a good cause of action was down for hearing on April 11, before Lords Justices Smith, Collins, and Romer. Before the matter was reached, however, it was stated that the defendants had intimated that they did not intend contesting the judgement of the Court below, and the appeal was dismissed with costs.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY and M. Cambon exchanged the ratifications of the Spanish-American treaty of peace at the White House on April 11. Mr. M'Kinley has issued a proclamation referring to the conclusion of the treaty of peace, giving the full text and mentioning the exchange of the ratifications. He says that he desires it to be known, and has caused the convention to be made public to the end that it may be observed and fulfilled in good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof. The indemnity of 20,000,000 dols. to Spain will be paid by draft on New York. It is understood that Mr. Storer, now United States Minister to Belgium, will be appointed to the vacant Embassy in Madrid.

IT is estimated that in the week ending April 1 the number of cycles dispatched from Coventry equalled the output in any week in the history of the trade. Manufacturers state that they never had a more worrying time than during the fortnight. Orders poured in which they felt unable to complete by the time stipulated, and there have been incessant communications from agents. Firms had to refuse to promise to complete certain orders. The rush, as in 1896, was totally unexpected, and although the majority of the large firms had fairly large stocks, there were soon cleared, and there are now but few firms with a single machine of the present pattern in stock. The employees have been working at high pressure.

THE Crown Prince Danilo of Montenegro, who is now in St. Petersburg, will, according to reports from Cettinje, be betrothed during his present stay there. When in Vienna, on his way to Russia, the Prince, though he saw several official personages was silent on the matrimonial project which was taking him to St. Petersburg. It has been known, however, for the last two years at least says the Vienna correspondent of the "Standard," that a Russian Princess, not of the imperial house itself, but related to it, had been selected as a suitable bride for the Montenegrin Crown Prince, who according to the traditions of his country, ought to have married long ago, as he was twenty-seven in June last. The name of the Princess in question has not yet transpired.

A REUTER telegram of April 10, from Bucharest says:—There is much political excitement here. Two great meetings were held yesterday. The first, that of the National Liberal Party, was attended by about 10,000 persons, and unanimously adopted a resolution approving the policy of M. Sturdza, the Premier. The other meeting was under the auspices of the Fleva-Conservative Party, and was marked by the violent speeches, severely condemning the policy of the Government. Those present finally made an attempt to organise a procession through the streets, but the troops and police, who had been held in readiness, frustrated the plan after some resistance offered by the crowd, which threw stones at the soldiers. Several of the demonstrators were arrested, including the ringleaders and Senator Brabescu, who had threatened the troops with a revolver.

NORTH and South Dakota have long been the havens of refuge for American couples who have wearied of the matrimonial tie, and who seek legal release, the laws of both States enabling divorces to be easily obtained. But in North Dakota at least this is to be changed. A new law will become operative in that State on the first day of July, under which a residency of one year in the State will be a necessary qualification for obtaining divorce. The law will, however, legalise divorces of persons who have resided there for ninety days prior to July 1st. There is consequently a rush of people anxious for divorce in the North Dakota Law Courts. At Fargo alone there have been more than two hundred suits in the last thirty days. South Dakota, with its residental qualification of six months, will henceforth be the Mecca of husbands and wives seeking separation.

THE Vienna correspondent of the "Morning Post" writes:—A curious case has just been decided in Court. A lady had claimed heavy compensation from a young man with whom she had recently danced at a masked ball, and who had allowed her to fall so heavily that she had received a severe internal injury. The defendant declared that his partner was a poor dancer, and that he had had considerable difficulty in "steering" her through the crowded room. She fell, he declared, because she was a bad dancer. "I have had far too much practice in dancing" he said, "to allow my partner to fall." On the other hand, his ex-partner asserted that the young man insisted on attempting new steps which he had seen at the opera ballet and desired to imitate. "He flung his legs about," she said, "and went through a kind of Russian bent-knee dance, in the execution of which he tripped me up and we both fell heavily together." The Judge, however, decided that the man could not be held responsible for the safety of his partner, and the claim was dismissed.

MAJOR COCKBURN has just reached England from West Africa. The major was nine months in Benin city. The city had wonderfully changed. The Niger Coast Protectorate were now making bricks in the city of Benin by machinery from native clay. Two Europeans were engaged in the work. Some of the bricks were of excellent quality, and a residency was being built with them. The brick-making and building was considered an important undertaking for the future health of the coast. Ologbonseri, the fetish chief of Benin, who caused the massacre of whites a couple of years ago, was still at large. It was expected that an expedition would be sent against him. His whereabouts were known to the Protectorate authorities, and it was expected that stiff fighting would take place before he could be arrested. A magnificent road has been completed from Benin city to Sapelli, about twenty-seven miles. Trade was being brought by the natives to Benin city, but they still declined to take up their residence in a body as before, although a few were settling in their old town.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

CHINA TO BE PROTECTED.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The preamble to the Anglo-Russian agreement states that Russia and Great Britain agree to uphold the integrity and independence of China.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Balfour promised to lay the text of the agreement before the House as soon as it was received.

He also added that there are special stipulations protecting the Newchwang Railway.

THE CAPE TO CAIRO RAILWAY.

TERMS IMPRACTICABLE.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has stated that the Government is unable to accept the proposals of Mr. Rhodes for a guarantee towards his railway scheme, and that Mr. Rhodes is unable to accept the Government's proposals.

DEBATE ON THE BUDGET.

MAY 2.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir Henry Fowler moved the rejection of the Budget Bill, criticising the proposed Wine Duties and the reduction o the Sinking Fund.

In the course of his speech the honourable member said the time had arrived for extending the investments of Savings Banks especially to Indian securities, and he urged the appointment of a Select Committee in connection therewith.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the course of an exhaustive reply, announced that the Government would institute an exhaustive enquiry into Savings Banks investments.

The debate was ultimately adjourned.

THE UITLANDERS' GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question, announced his intention of receiving the Uitlanders' petition for the redress of their grievances, and commented on the unprecedented circumstances under which it was presented.

The *Times* and *Standard* insist that it is impossible to disregard the situation in the Transvaal which is endangering the general welfare of South Africa.

COLONEL ROBERTSON'S LEAVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

Colonel Robertson, Resident, probably proceeds on three months' leave at the end of June next, in which case Mr. Crawford, Commissioner of Berar, will officiate, local arrangements being made for carrying on Mr. Crawford's duties.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Jennings Bramly, 19th Hussars, officiates as Station Staff Officer, Nusserabad, vice Captain Skinner, appointed to the Musketry Staff.

Major-General Gerard, officiating in command of Oudh District, has selected Lieutenant Hood, 2nd Central India Horse, as his Aide Camp.

Major A. G. King, Royal [illegible]sters, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir A. Hunter, who shortly comes out to command Quetta District.

Captain Rocke, 1st Wiltshires, officiates as Inspector of Gymnasia, Punjab and Bengal Commands.

Major Welman, 13th Bombay Infantry, has been permitted to return to duty.

The following remain home on extended leave:—Lieutenant-Colonel Bomford, I. M. S., nine months; Major E. R. Da Dosta, I. M. S., six months; and Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie, 2nd Bombay Infantry, three months.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. Justice Reid, barrister-at-law, Judge, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Judge, Punjab Chief Court, vice Mr. Clark, who proceeds on four months' leave.

Captain W. R. Clark, Civil Surgeon, Umballa, officiates as Professor, Lahore Medical College, vice Major Perry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bomford, Principal of Calcutta Medical College, will not return to India from home until the next cold weather.

THE AGRA ASSAULT CASE.

AGRA, MAY 2.

The hearing of the case, in which Lieut. Jewett, of the 2nd Bengal Infantry, charges Nawab Nizamuddin with criminal intimidation and assault, and the defendant files countercharges against the complainant for trespass and mischief, was resumed here yesterday. Mr. H. Beddy, barrister-at-law, appeared for Nawab Nizamuddin, and Mr. Percy Ball, advocate of the High Court, appeared for Lieutenant Jewett. On the application of the Nawab's counsel, Mr. Morgan, the Presiding Magistrate, postponed the hearing to the 9th instant, by which date it is expected that Mr. Tyler, Joint Magistrate, who has partly gone into the case, will return from Etawah, where he he has been temporarily transferred.

ROBBED WHILST RETURNING FROM THE BANK.

POONA, MAY 2.

Lieutenant Curry, in charge of the Shropshire Detachment at Kirkee, reports the theft of Rs. 700 from his cash-box, whilst returning from the Poona Bank with pay for the men. The police are making inquiries.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledoni arrived here yesterday morning.

PORTSAID, MAY 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here yesterday afternoon.

PENANG, MAY 2.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ancona left here yesterday afternoon and is expected to arrive in Bombay, on the 11th instant.

SINGAPORE, MAY 2.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Mazagon left here this morning, and is expected to arrive at Bombay, on the 13th instant.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Nankin, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's s. s. Singapore, Captain E. Pizzarelo, left Aden for Bombay, on the 1st instant at 3 p. m., and is expected to arrive on Sunday morning the 7th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols 110 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes 102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 116
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers 67 1-4
Bar Silver 28 5-8

RAILWAY COLLISION AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

A disastrous collision, as already wired, occurred during the small hours, last Thursday morning, between a light engine and a ballast train at the Fazilpur station of the Bengal-Assam Railway, resulting in the death of six railway coolies and injury to several others. The light engine was passing through the station, and, instead of passing on the main line, it entered the siding where a ballast train with coolies was waiting for daylight to proceed. The coolies in and about the ballast train were asleep, and knew nothing of the approach of the engine. The greatest confusion and disorder followed, to say nothing of the panic which ensued amongst the injured coolies, who could scarcely realise for a moment what had happened. The railway staff, on receipt of the news, hastened to the spot and did everything possible to relieve the sufferings of the injured men. Four of the gang were killed on the spot, and two of the others died subsequently. The driver of the light engine escaped unhurt. A joint enquiry of officials and police has been held, but the result is not known.

DEPARTURE.

Sir Acquin Martin left Calcutta in s. s. Borneo, this morning, to summer at home. Sir Acquin returns to Calcutta in the cold weather.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

On Sunday there were ten fresh plague cases with one death. Fourteen deaths which occurred on previous dates were brought to light on the same day bringing the totals to date from 14th April 1898 to 1,293 seizures and 1,153 deaths.

The mortality from all causes was eighty, compared with seventy-five, the average of the past five years.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondents take too much for granted; we neither wish to interfere with the Cooperage nor the Maidan beyond the necessities of the case. To carry out the schemes necessary for the improvement of sanitation in the Native Town we must first raise money by improving the Fort and disposing of plots. It would be a pity to spoil what your first correspondent in his antiquated parlance call's Freretown; but it must be sacrified for the sake of the Bazaars. That is the point.—Yours, &c.,

A TRUSTEE.

II,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some time ago the officials of the Bombay Gymkhana got a petition very extensively signed against the desecration of the cooperage and Marine Lines, but nothing has been heard of it's having gone in to Government. It had been signed by almost every European of importance in Bombay when I added my name, and I was under the impression that its weight was so great that it would have crushed the ill-directed activity of the Trust. Perhaps it has not reached Government or is still going through the Circumlocution Office to the Trust. Anyhow I would like to ask in the meantime how the Trustees suppose they are going to improve Bombay—its health and its sanitation, by removing the Wellington Fountain and substituting statues? If these things are even desirable surely the Trustees are a sufficiently intelligent body of men to recognise that they may be considered with injury to the city or its people twenty years hence. Let them go to Byculla and Mazagon and Tardeo, where plague and other fell diseases are always worst. There is ample work for them there if they are not afraid of visiting those regions. I believe the chairman and one or two of his colleagues have sound views, but the majority is altogether at sea as to the real functions of the Trust. Oh, that we might know who are the wise and who the foolish among them. So far the actions of the Trust have only irritated the residents of Bombay, and it is time that Government stepped in and re-directed the Board as to what is expected of its members.—Yours, &c.,

J. P.

[We have received several other letters on the subject; but as they are practically on the same lines as those of "Resident" and "Additional member of Council," there is no necessity to publish them. At the same time we shall be glad to give space for the expression of views on both sides the question.—ED., *B. G.*]

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund is in trouble. Government have signified that the interest they will allow will be 4 per cent. instead of 6 per cent., and the Actuary has reported that the assets will not cover liabilities. The first thought of the Committee is that members will lose the abatements on their subscription, and the second thought is that the widows will lose a part of their pensions. We would ask this bungling Committee what they have been doing all these years to create a Reserve out of the enormous surplus which has been declared year after year. They have had full warning that the surplus would not go on for ever. In 1894 a circular was issued by a member pointing out that the Committee were squandering the surplus in abatements, and that as the surplus was very insecure the abatements should be moderate, so that the junior subscribers might enjoy reduction in their turn. No notice was taken of it, and the result is what we see—absolute disaster.

The Fund was started for the benefit of widows, and the earlier members, after great sacrifices, established it on a prosperous basis, and with every increase of prosperity they took nothing for themselves, but gave everything to the widows. They increased the widow pensions, started a children's fund, founded an insurance society for widowers, and when exchange fell guaranteed the widows living in England their pensions at par. Then came the fatal mistake of giving abatements, and ever since thousands and thousands of rupees which ought to have come to the fund have been squandered by subscribers. Lately, a trifling hitch occurred, due entirely to the stupid correspondence with the Actuary, with the result that the privilege to widows in England was forfeited in order that abatements might still go on. A little longer, and the Committee has led the Fund to perdition.

The Committee apply to Government with folded hands to go on paying interest at 6 per cent. because they want to pay the money as abatements for subscribers to squander. Was there ever such an insolent request or one so hopelessly stupid? The reply to such a request may be foreseen and need not be discussed.

But what must the Fund do? Obviously the first step is to get rid of the Committee. The next is to suspend abatements and devise a moderate scheme of reduction of subscriptions. The third is to invest surplus money in building houses in suitable places which will probably return interest at 9 per cent. A fourth is to improve and extend the Insurance Fund; and others will suggest themselves.

The Actuary to be changed; he is opposed to many of the benefits of the Fund, and has often objected to them. None of his predictions have come to pass, and it is time we should get a new Actuary. I hope members will bestir themselves to save the Fund.—Yours, etc.,

W. R. H.

In the District Orders for to-day acknowledgement is made of the services of Captain Creagh, Lieutenant Waller, and the Native Officers and men of the Marine Battalion who were employed on the Coast from January to May under trying conditions. They had no opportunity of active service, and the forced inaction in such a climate was cheerfully borne.

Most of the Hanoverian officers whose regiments have been incorporated in the Prussian Army in accordance with the German Emperor's order of January last intend to "show their gratitude" to his Majesty by presenting him with a silver model of the Waterloo Column at Hanover on June 18, the anniversary of the battle. His Majesty has graciously consented to receive this gift.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

GERMAN IRON TRADE.

MARCH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

It is a noteworthy fact that the establishment of cotton spinning and weaving mills in the cotton-growing States of the American Union, which has already proved remarkably successful, seems likely to receive a new impetus. Quite recently the New Orleans "Picayune" published a series of letters from a special correspondent on the advantages likely to accrue from similar enterprises in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, and these letters have now been reprinted in pamphlet form and gratuitously distributed by the proprietors of the "Picayune" throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. A very great demand for copies, it is said, has been experienced in the two first-named States. The author of the pamphlet, Mr. H. H. Harrrove, has made a careful study of the cotton-mill enterprises in North Carolina, and in other Southern States of the Union where the industry has attained the greatest development in the neighbourhood of the cotton plantations, with a view to informing the people of Louisiana and Mississippi as to the methods which have been successful in establishing the industry on the cotton belt. It is pointed out that although Louisiana and Mississippi are great cotton-producing States, supplying the very best grades of the staple, they manufacture but a very insignificant portion of their production into cotton cloth, Louisiana possesses but two mills, consuming 16,000 bales, of cotton per year, and Mississippi but nine mills, consuming 20,000 bales. These figures contrast poorly with the 171 mills, consuming 333,000 bales, possessed by North Carolina, and the 84 mills, consuming 378,000 bales in South Carolina. And yet "Louisiana and Mississippi produce together considerably more cotton than the two Atlantic States mentioned."

The impetus which has been given within the past two years to the development of Canada is strikingly illustrated by some official statistics lately published relating to the progress of Manitoba. The banking business of Winnipeg, it is stated, increased from dols. 64,000,000 in 1896 to dols. 84,000,000 in 1897 and dols 90,000,000 in 1898. It is estimated that the last amount should be increased by $50,000,000, because last year was poor for harvesting, and the movement of grain did not begin for some six weeks later than usual. The number of homesteads taken in 1897, the first of many years in which an appreciable increase was noted in the amount of immigration, was 1,141. Out of this number 519, nearly 50 per cent. were in the Dauphin district, in the north-western part of the province. In 1898 the number was 2,013, and 740 homestead entries were made in the Dauphin district alone. The acreage of wheat has increased from 623,245 to 1,488,232, of oats from 218,744 to 514, 824 of barley from 80,238 to 158,058; the number of horses from 45,746 to 101, 836, and of cattle from 148,209 to 327,097. The mileage of railways has increased from 1,399 to 1,764 of which 188 were built in 1898. On farm buildings there was an expenditure of dols. 675,315 in 1896, of dols. 935,310 in 1897, and of dols. 1,469,740 in 1898. School accommodation has been very rapidly increased, and the expenditure last year was dols. 293,000 as against dols. 60,000 in 1887.

While admitting that the commercial relations of Ecuador are so limited that the adoption of the gold standard by that country is not a very important event, the New York "Commercial Bulletin" nevertheless discusses it as another step towards the universal adoption of the gold standard. Ecuador has been theoretically a bimetallic country. It had a gold coin called a condor, worth nearly the American eagle, and it had a silver coin called a sucre, or peso, of the same value as the peso of Colombia and Central America, a few cents less than the American silver dollar and the Mexican dollar. The condor was in law worth ten sucres, but as silver declined it became worth twelve, fifteen, and twenty sucres. The condor disappeared as soon as it began to be worth more than ten sucres. For a long time the currency has consisted of paper and silver, the former redeemable in the latter, and no gold has circulated or been coined; coinage, by the way, is executed in England and Peru. The transition to a gold standard in Ecuador is not to be completed for two years. The new condor, or piece of ten sucres, is to contain 7·3224 grammes of fine gold, which is exactly the fine-gold contents of the sovereign. The fineness of the sovereign, however, is eleven-twelfths, while that of the condor is to be nine-tenths, so that the weight of the Ecuadorian coin will be slightly [illegible] than that of the British coin. There are to be silver sucres and fractional pieces, but while the condor is called a 10 sucre piece the silver pieces will not be legal tender for more than ten sucres. A portion of the silver [illegible] country is to be exported to England to pay for gold purchases. It is an interesting question whether [illegible] will be more fortunate than [illegible] in her silver measure.

It is [illegible] only that the scarcity of pig-iron in [illegible] current demand is giving rise to some anxiety. In Germany also it is becoming so serious that the manufactures of iron and steel have addressed to their Government a request for the admission duty free for a period of one year of foreign old iron, as well as of steel blooms, billets, and other kinds of partly manufactured material. Stocks of pig-iron are very light in all directions, and prices are steadily going up. The advancing movement is also affecting the prices of many descriptions of manufactured iron and steel. The scarcity of the raw material appears to be due not only to the very large demand but also to the fact that numerous blast furnaces in Germany are undergoing repairs. This process is a prolonged one, and the temporary reduction in the number of furnaces in blast is likely to lessen the home production of pig-iron for some time to come. It is hoped that when these are at work again the supply will increase appreciably. Hence the limitation of the request for a suspension of duties to twelve months. In view, however, of the recent important rise of prices in the United States, and the scarcity of pig-iron in this country, it may be doubted whether adequate relief can be obtained by the proposed temporary remission of duty without a further advance in Germany.

The reports on the Rouen cotton goods market say that business latterly has been extremely quiet in all branches. Few buyers have visited Rouen, and sellers are puzzled to account for the suspension of purchases. It would appear that the consumption of all cotton fabrics of Rouen production is steadily diminishing, notwithstanding the efforts of producers to attract buyers by low prices and by increased variety in the goods offered. If no improvement is speedily manifested, a curtailment of production in order to check the accumulation of stocks in the warehouses will be inevitable; at the present time only the lowest-priced goods are saleable. Spinners find their margins disappearing, and a curtailment of output in the yarn branch of the industry is also being talked of.

The tendencies observable in the February returns of the foreign trade of the United Kingdom issued by the Board of Trade, a contraction of the imports and an increase of the exports, have further developed during March, according to the figures now issued. The increase in the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures, though not quite so large as the February increase, is nevertheless substantial, being £1,430,536. Including an increase of £141,696 in the declared value of the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise, a total gain of £1,572,232 is shown. The total increase in the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures for the three months is £4,346,923, and, including an increase of £1,129,868 in the declared value of the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise for the three months, the amount of the increase in the whole export movement appears as £5,476,791. It must be remembered, however, that the declared value of the new ships sold to foreign Powers is included this year for the first time. It seems probable that this latter item exceeds in value what would have been the amount last year had it been recorded; but assuming that the value was about the same in the two years, and deducting therefore, the item this year—£1,474,067—from the increase for last month, it will be seen that the increase in the total exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures shown for March is almost wiped out. The value of the new ships delivered to foreign owners from British yards during the three months is returned as £2,234,289, and deducting this sum, the general exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures for that period show an increase of £2, 192,634. Though the net amount of the exports of British productions, less the ships, shows very little change for the month just closed as compared with March last year, there have been a few interesting changes in the distribution of the amount over the various classifications. Thus the exports of raw materials show an increase of £376,687 for the month, which represents coal almost exclusively, and brings up the increase under this head for the first quarter of the current year to £1,189,745. There has also been an increase in the exports of machinery and millwork, following increases in the preceding months of this year, and of metals and manufactures therefrom The exports of chemicals and of articles sent by parcel post also show small gains, which, added to the gains under the same heads in the previous months of this year, show a decidedly respectable expansion, at least in the case of machinery and millwork, the total gain under that head being £904,181 for the three months. With the exception of the items named, however, and articles of food and drink, no further gain is shown for March; but, on the other hand, the exports of yarns and textile fabrics show a decrease of £507,754, which has wiped out the gain shown for the previous two months and left a decrease of £440,050 for the first quarter of the year. This falling off is due to decreases not only in the value of the cotton yarns exported, but in that of the cotton piece goods sent out, and to decreases also in the value of the exports of linen yarn and piece goods, silk piece goods and other woven fabrics of silk, and woollen and worsted yarns and worsted tissues, the only noteworthy exception to this list of decreases in the demand for the products of British spindles and looms being woollen piece goods, for which there has been an increased demand for the United States. In regard to other textile goods, however, the American demand has been decidedly disappointing. The exports of apparel and miscellaneous articles also show decreases for March. It will be seen, therefore, that when examined closely the March returns really give no evidence of reviving demand for our products, except as regards those particular instruments of production and distribution which are employed in competition against us.

The chief decrease in the imports for the month appears under the head of raw materials for textile manufactures, the declared value of this item being £1,330,527 less than it was in March last year, and, notwithstanding that the year started with a considerably increased importation of textile materials in January, the total for the three months now shows a decrease of £1,001,334. The decrease is due mainly to a contraction in the imports of cotton, but our imports of flax, hemp, jute, silk, and wool have also been smaller than a year ago. A falling off during March, almost equal in value to the falling off in our imports of textile materials, the decrease being £1,248,487, appears also under the head of duty-free articles of food and drink, and is fully accounted for by diminished imports of wheat and other grain. The falling off during March has been almost sufficient to wipe out the increase for the previous months of the year under the general heading, the increase for the three months being only £3,842. The imports of living animals show a decrease of £205,302 for March and a decrease of £672,702 for the three months. The considerable decrease previously this year in the imports of dutiable articles of food and drink has been slightly extended during March, less prepared cocoa, tea, and wine having been received, and increased imports of coffee showing a decline in value; while on the other hand, we have taken increased quantities and values of foreign and colonial spirits. A quite insignificant decrease in the imports of tobacco is shown for March, and there is still a gain under this head for the expired portion of the year. Apprehensions respecting the Budget do not seem to have had any appreciable influence on our imports of any dutiable articles, the total declared value of all descriptions showing a decrease of £37,506 for the month and a decrease of £815,725 for the three months. A small decrease in the value of the chemicals and dyestuffs imported is shown for March, but there is still an increase for the three months. On the other hand, there was a substantial increase in the value of the metals imported during March, every description—particularly iron ore, copper, lead, and tin—showing increases in quantity and value, with the exception of quicksilver, which shows a decrease in both quantity and value, and zinc, which shows a small decrease in quantity with an increase in value. Other items showing small increases for the month are oils, raw materials for sundry industries, and manufactured and miscellaneous articles. Raw materials for sundry industries and miscellaneous articles, however, still show decreases for the expired portion of the year.

The bullion and specie accounts exhibit rather noteworthy decreases in the imports of gold for both the month and the three months as compared with last year, though the figures are still substantially ahead of the amounts for the corresponding periods in 1897. On the other hand, the exports of gold for the month and three months are also below last year's corresponding figures, though larger than the indicated movements in 1897. We have, however, lost some gold during March. We have imported more silver (in value) during March this year than in March last year, but rather less than in the corresponding month in 1897, and we have also exported more—especially to Russia, Belgium, the West Coast of Africa, and China—than in March of either of the two preceding years. The exports of the white metal to India have been on a comparatively moderate scale.

The returns of the clearances of wines from bond during March show a further increase of 28,093 gallons, which has brought up the increase for the first three months of the year to 265,077 gallons as compared with the corresponding period last year. Only two descriptions, however, "Ridley's Wine and Spirit Trade Circular" points out, show increases for March. French wines show a decline of 23,184 gallons for the month and 32,410 gallons for the quarter, a falling off which mainly represents a decreased offtake of sparkling wines. This is said to be accounted for by the fact that very few champagnes of the 1892 and 1893 vintages are now being sent over, while, moreover, the 1893's are not yet coming forward. There has also been a marked falling off in the clearances of claret and burgundy during the past month, but the total still shows the small increase of 1,198 gallons for the three months. It is admitted that the demand for French red wines is, for the time being, decidedly slow. On the other hand, port seems to be still in favour, the clearances for the month showing an increase of 54,495 gallons. Spanish red wine is also still in increasing demand apparently, an increase in the clearances of 34,156 gallons for the month and 154,890 gallons for the three months being recorded. Sherry, on the other hand, seems to be again somewhat out of favour, the March clearances showing a decrease of 15,506 gallons. There is, however, still a gain of 8,906 gallons for the three months. Wines from the countries not specially named, including the colonies, show a decrease of 21,871 gallons in the clearances for March, but there is still a slight gain—2,465 gallons—for the three months. The falling off during March is believed to have been due to a diminished demand for Italian wines. There has been an increase of 54,038 gallons in the clearances of foreign and colonial spirits during March, bringing up the expansion for the three months to 159,818 gallons, which represents almost exclusively an increased demand for rum.

THE hearing of the charges against Mr. George Raymond Birt, late chairman of the Millwall Docks Company, was resumed at the Mansion House on April 11. Mr. W. B. Peat, one of the auditors of the company, said that at nearly every audit he discussed the question of outstanding items with Mr. Birt, whose explanations satisfied him. The amount paid to Mr. Birt, as commission on the over-estimated outstandings prior to the year 1893, when he was appointed chairman at a salary of 2,000*l.* a year, could not possibly exceed 4,000*l.* Millions had passed through Mr. Birt's hands; but, beyond the increase in the commission arising from over-estimating the outstandings, there was no trace of a single penny of the company's money having been retained by the defendant. In cross-examination the witness was questioned in regard to an increase in the value of some land belonging to the company. The defendant, in answer to the formal charge, said he had no intention either to deceive or defraud, and he reserved his defence. He was committed for trial, but admitted to bail in the same sureties as before.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	2	8
B Mandvi, Chaukis, Gunerkhadi and Dongri	10	9	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	14	2	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	5	5	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Naigpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	6	32
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	3	5
G Mahim and Worli	2	5	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	25	36
Total	46	57	167
Total plague deaths to date	45,423	39,582	
Same date last year	29	38	126

BANDORA.

There were three attacks and three deaths from plague reported within the limits of Bandora Municipality on Tuesday.

DAMAUN.

ON Thursday, there were four deaths from plague at Lower Damaun, the victims being two Mahomedans, a Bania widow, and a Maratha soldier from the troops who have been patrolling at night the quarters which were completely evacuated three months ago. On Friday, a Mahomedan and on Saturday, a Khambati, also died of plague. Better sense seems to have prevailed with the Mahomedans of Ghanchivad, and they have vacated their houses for mandwas at a distance. Now that the plague is on the decrease and is expected to die out within a few days, it may be mentioned that the Machis and Bhundarees, the communities who suffered most next to Mahomedans, during this present epidemic, have been repenting that they did not, as they did last year, take advantage of the inoculations generously provided for the public at his own cost by Mr. Sorabji Damanwala in the beginning of February last. That a spirit of opposition against inoculations has secretly been engendered since the inoculations of 1896, seems evident from the fact, that while in 1898 more than two thousand persons took advantage of Inoculations provided by the Government and Mr. Sorabji Damanwala, not even four hundred persons presented themselves before Dr. Dabash, the expert inoculator brought from Bombay, and who was detained by Mr. Damanwala for four days on the expectation that people besides the Parsee community would follow the example set to them by the Parsees. Out of the large number of persons, including a dozen persons connected with the local inoculator's family, who died of plague during the present epidemic, not one was inoculated this year.

The total mortality of Lower Damaun during the month of April last was 111, whereof 91 died of plague. The mortality is divided into the following castes:—Mahomedans (28 males and 32 females) 60, Machis 9, Dooblas 9, Baroodias 6, Bhundaris 5, Goias 3, Banias 3, Dheds 3, Christians 2, Mochis 2, Dhede 2, Bramin, Maratha, Koli, Dhobi, Durji, Naik and Khambata 1 each. Males 57 and females 54. The Mandwas contributed 34, Kharawad 24, Damaun village 23, Kharwadi 16, Katharia 13, Doondha 1.

CABLE RATES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

ACCORDING to the undertaking given by the Viceroy in the course of the Budget discussion, the Government of India is beginning to move in the matter of the reduction of the cable charges between India and England. The representations from this side may be expected to clear the ground and prepare the issues, but the real fight will have to come off in England. The Public Works Department hardly possess, we should fancy, the necessary knowledge of the ins-and-outs of the question to do more than set the views of the Government upon record in broad outline. The matter, it may be remembered, was broached at the International Telegraphic Conference at Buda Pesth a few years ago, but was speedily dropped as hopeless. The Cable Companies hold a very strong position. They are wealthy; their interests ramify very widely; and they hold far-reaching concessions dating back from the time when their enterprise was a venture into the unknown and had to be supported in the general interest by such encouragements. Plainly, it is impossible to deal with such a set of circumstances without first of all knowing exactly what the concessions are. It would be useless, for instance, to discuss the laying of a new cable if there is any provision binding the Government to the use of the existing lines. The chances are that legal opinions may have to be called into requisition when the Government comes to close quarters with the subject; but at any rate the Government of India with the information on its possession is in no position to carry the business through. Again, the question at the last is sure to resolve itself into a matter of money—a Government compensation or guarantee to the Companies for the reduction of the rates. The natural arrangement would be a payment making up to them any difference between their present profits and those earned after the lowering of the traffic which would diminish and become extinct as the increased traffic overtook the loss caused by the reduced charges. But these details will have to be settled at home, and so, too, will the question of the proportion in which the charge shall be borne by the different Governments interested. The Indian authorities, it would seem then, cannot do more than launch the matter. Meantime, the public movement that has sprung up at Home should be of the greatest value in awakening the Ministry to the urgency of the question and disposing the Treasury to be reasonable in its dealings with the India Office. With pressure acting from both ends the reform is sure to come, but is probably will not come in a day.—*Pioneer.*

RASH AND RECKLESS DRIVING.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Imamn and another were charged with rash and reckless driving in Janjiker Street on Monday evening. About 7 o'clock that evening, both the accused were driving a private carriage while sitting in the coach box. Both were drunk, and although followed by a policeman, who called out to them to stop, they drove down the road, knocking down a boy, who was slightly hurt. Both the accused admitted being drunk and were fined Rs. 15 and Rs. 10, respectively.

In another case, Shaik Hasham Shaik Bhadur and Daya Hari were charged, at the instance of Inspector Sloane, with driving recklessly at Carnac Road on Monday evening. Both were driving two private carriages so fast that the wheels were seen jumping off the road. The accused had nothing to say in their defence, and were fined Rs. 15 each.

In another case, Ismail Ibrahim, a coachman in the employ of Mahomed Cassum, was charged with furious driving at Apollo Bander, on Monday evening. Mr. Hugh Sealy appeared for the defence. Inspector Murray stated that, about 6-30 p.m., on Monday, the accused was driving a rubber-tyred victoria and was going in the direction of Apollo Bunder. When nearly opposite Watson Hotel Annexe, it overtook a bicycle, which was being ridden at the time by a European gentleman, named Mr. Turner, who was proceeding in the same direction. When the victoria was about five or six paces from the bicycle, the rider suddenly turned to the right, and the lamp of the victoria struck him on the right temple, throwing him and the bicycle. The rider walked over to the shop of Messrs. Bull and Co. and was thence taken to the European General Hospital, where the Inspector ascertained from Dr. Hojel, the Resident Surgeon, that the gentleman had been raving all night. There was no apparent injury, and the doctor thought that Mr. Turner might possibly be suffering from shock. Three witnesses were examined in the case. One of them, Munocherjee Rastomjee, a student in St. Xavier's College, stated that the rider of the bicycle was leading the machine across the street on foot when the victoria, which was being driven at a furious pace, came up and threw him and smashed the bicycle. The other witnesses stated that the cyclist was riding his bike at the time of the accident, and having turned to the right, where the victoria was immediately to the left of him, received a sever knock on the temple. The victoria was going at a moderate pace and was at once stopped. His Worship said it appeared to him from the evidence that the accident arose from the rider of the bicycle turning suddenly to the right, when the victoria overtook him. Inspector Murray said it was quite possible that, if the accused had not been driving rashly, the accident might not have occurred. He came on the scene about an hour after the accident, when the eye-witnesses had gone away. He had heard that some European gentleman, who saw the accident, attributed it to rash driving; and he asked for time to enable him to see what further and reliable evidence he could obtain. The Magistrate granted a week's adjournment, admitting the accused to bail.

THE BANDORA MURDER TRIAL.

THE DEFENCE.

YESTERDAY, before Mr. Mohsin Badruddin Tyabji, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Thana, and a special jury, Kuverji Nasserwanji, a Parsee, aged twenty-one, was again charged with the murder of one Motabhoy Pandurung, a young Hindu, at Bandora, on the 3rd of March last.

Rao Bahadur Rambhow T. Acharya, Public Prosecutor of Thana, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Dinshaw D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, defended the accused; and Mr. Kolah, of Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim and Kolah, solicitors, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the family of the deceased, Motabhoy Pandurang.

Dr. Sidney Smith, the Police and the Coroner's Surgeon in Bombay, who had been summoned by the prosecution to give evidence as an expert regarding the position of the body of the deceased when murdered and also regarding wounds, was examined by the Public Prosecutor. The witness was handed over the notes made by Dr. Nasserwanji of Coorla, who had held an autopsy on the deceased's body. The witness was of opinion that the condition of the body as described in the notes must have passed through the effect of *rigour mortis* or decomposition.

How long after death stiffening commences?—Generally within twelve hours.

It sometimes so happens that a man retains the same position after death?—It may be in the same position in which death takes place.

There were two wounds on the deceased, one on the upper part of the chest on the left side, between 2nd and 3rd ribs, in which a finger could be forced and the other wound on the right groin. Now, with regard to the first wound it has been stated that the deceased was seated on a rock, just as we sit on a chair, and the other two were seated with him on his each side in a row—

Mr. Davar: I object to that sort of thing being gone into, your Honour. That was not the point on which Dr. Smith was to be examined. This would be giving evidence contradicting the evidence given by a witness of the prosecution, which was not allowed by law. Under the code the prosecution cannot call evidence to contradict their own witness.

The Judge: It was stated by the prosecution that they would do so.

Mr. Davar: Yes, at a later stage, when the Public Prosecutor thought that it would add another string to his bow. If it is intended to contradict Dr. Nasserwanji's evidence, it was not allowed by law.

His Honour disallowed Mr. Davar's objection.

Dr. Smith continuing said that he saw no difficulty in inflicting a wound on the left hand side by a man seated on the left hand side of the deceased. The blade of the knife must have been bent subsequently. The knife produced could have inflicted the wounds described in the *post mortem* report. Witness' practice as a surgeon extended over thirty-eight years in Bombay. He had been the Coroner's surgeon in Bombay for the last thirty-four years.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar:

When did the latter asking you to come to court to-day reach you?—Last night about 9 o'clock. Probably the man had been there about an hour before.

Did anyone see you in connection with this case?—Constable Francis brought the letter.

Did he tell you anything as to who is going to pay your fees?—Yes, he said that Mr. Pogson would arrange about the fees; he said that Mr. Pogson would stand answerable for it.

Is the amount of the fees settled?—Yes, that was Rs. 200.

I don't know whether you are aware that Government had been asked for your fees and they refused so sanction it?—No, I am not aware of it.

You have not seen the wounds on the deceased and so your evidence is more or less speculative?—I have to give evidence as an expert. I have not seen the body. If I had seen the body I would have given evidence more correctly.

If a medical officer of thirty-eight years' experience had seen the body, he would be able to form a correct conclusion?—Yes I think so. *Rigour mortis* sets in any time within twenty-four hours. Some times it sets in eight or nine hours. It depends upon the heat and humidity.

If the weather is hot, it would set later. The *rigour mortis* varies from nine to twenty-four hours. If it is exposed to hot sun it would be an hour or two later. If it is in a cooler place, it will set earlier. If a body was exposed for a night in an open place near sea-shore, *rigour mortis* would set later than ordinary. If that body was washed by a tide and lying in humidity, the *rigour mortis* would set still later.

Is it not quite usual that when a man is suddenly stabbed, decapitated, struck by lightning or a sudden shock, his body remains in pretty much the same position as it had been during the last stage?—Yes, the body retains the same condition.

Mr. Davar: Besides talking to me on the way, did anybody else talk to you?—No.

The Judge: Did you speak to him, Mr. Davar?

Mr. Davar: Yes, your Honour, but I have not poisoned his mind.

Witness continued: Nobody has spoken to me as to what point I would be examined upon. I had not the slightest idea of it.

Taking the position of the wounds, do you realise the positions of the accused and the deceased? They were seated down on a low rock side by side in a direct line, with about six inches space between each of them, and the man is supposed to have taken a knife from his breast pocket and hit the other man just at the shoulder. Does it not strike you Doctor that such an act is immensely difficult?—No, it would not be a difficult task. The wound inflicted from such a position would go inward.

Mr. Davar: That opinion is not consistent with a layman's views of the things.

When the arm is exerted for a blow does the lower and outer muscles contract or extend?—They contract.

And the contraction of the muscles has a tendency to direct that blow towards itself, is it not so?—That depends upon the will of the man who strikes.

Supposing there is no desire to strike horizontally or forward on the part of the striker, direction of the wounds outwards?—No, I don't think so.

Re-examined by Mr. Acharya:

If a man is struck by lightning or by some sudden shock, how long the position of the body remains in the same way?—Until *rigour mortis* sets in.

Anundrao Gunpatrao Kothare, a Parbhu boy

said Balkrishna came in about a quarter past 7 o'clock.

Putlibai Ardeshir Wadia, examined by Mr. Davar, said that she knew deceased Motabhoy by sight. She heard of his murder on the 4th. On that day she left for Bombay in the morning, and on her return in the evening learnt that Kuverji had been detained by the police on suspicion, Kuverji returned home at 9 p.m. that day. Witness remembered all that had occurred on the previous evening. On that day Kuverji was in the house. When witness learnt of the murder and of the detention of Kuverji by the police, she recollected the circumstances of the previous evening. On the 3rd March, witness, in company of Sakarbai, went to the fire temple. They then went to the house of Sakarbai's aunt. Witness and Sakarbai returned home at 6-30 p.m.. Kuverji was not in the house then. He came home five minutes after. Yeshwant and Balkrishna followed. Witness' husband came in a few minutes before Anundrao came. Balkrishna and Anundrao left together at 7-30 p.m. Yeshwant and Kuverji left five minutes after. Kuverji returned home a few minutes after. He took his meal as usual with the family and retired after 9 p.m. Kuverji appeared to be cool and composed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Acharya, witness said that when she awoke at 11 o'clock that night, to have a drink of water, she found Kuverji was in the house.

Mr. Heerjibhoy Nanabhoy Spencer, a Licenciate in Civil Engineering, examined by Mr. Davar, said that he had taken the measure of the road, commencing from the compound wall of Chimbai Church, round the Byramji road, down to a vacant corner, up to Phillip's house and stopped at the cesspool. The distance was 1,979ft. He also measured the distance from the cesspool down to the compound of the Chimbai Church. It measured 1,410ft. The places were pointed out to him by Mr. Wadia and Mr. Kolah.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framji Wadia, of Messrs Edgelow, Golabchund and Wadia, solicitors, examined by Mr. Davar, said that the accused was the posthumous child of his father. The accused, his mother, and his sister used to live with the witness' material grandmother. Witness' brother Ardeshir also resided with them. Witness's grandmother died about four years ago. Kuverji's mother died a year previous. Kuverji and his sister continued to live with witness' brother Ardeshir. The latter's means were very limited, and witness and his mother assisted them.

Did you make an attempt to educate the accused Kuverji. Yes, two years before his mother's death. I took interest in him and tried to educate him, but he would not pay attention to his study and left the school. He gradually drifted from being an idler into the theatrical line. Before he joined the theatrical company I had employed him in the B. B. & C. I. Railway, but he left that too. I knew him all his life.

What is his disposition?—He is a quiet boy; he is not excitable. He took life easy and was "happy-go-lucky fellow."

On the 4th March witness learnt that Kuverji was suspected of Motabhoy's murder. He heard that a boy had been murdered and that accused had been taken in custody. Witness went down to Bandora at 8 p.m. that day. He heard the police theory was that the boy had been murdered on the previous evening. He questioned all the persons in the house and they told him the same story which they had now repeated in the witness-box. Witness took the management of the case and set about making personal inquiries. He knew that Kuverjee had been asked by the police to account for his movements on the 3rd March. Kuverji himself informed the witness on the 5th March that he had accounted for his movements on the 3rd idem to the police and had given the names of the boys. After the accused had been committed, witness commenced arranging the evidence. Witness knew before that evidence was available, but had not taken the proofs formally. The accused's house was searched on the 10th March by police Jemadar Sitaram. Witness was not allowed by the police to be present there. After the house had been searched witness locked the door, took the bunch of keys, and went away. There was another search on the 12th idem. It was conducted by Mr. Pogson. Witness was sent for and was present at the time of the search. On the 15th March he went to the house of Mr. Ardeshir Lilamvalla, a next door neighbour to the approver, Darab. Witness asked the latter to tell his story. The approver said that at 6-30 p.m., on the 3rd March, he and Motabhoy went out together for a walk, as far as the Chimbai Church; that when they were near the Persian wheel, a Hindu boy, clad in a black coat and wearing a white *dhotur*, passed swiftly by: that Motabhoy ran after the boy to join him, and that he (the approver) wanted to follow and go together, but Mothabhoy prevented him from doing so, and if the approver insisted to accompany him, he (Mothabhoy) said he would beat him. Mothabhoy and the Hindu boy then went towards the Land's End. This was the approver's story. When he finished his story, witness asked him "What about Kuverji? Where was he that evening?" He said he did not know and that Kuverji was not with him and Motabhoy that evening. When asked him as to why he was going to the police chowkey so often, the approver replied that as he had informed the police that he was with the deceased that evening, the police were questioning him either to point out the Hindu boy or to give his name, and were threatening him that if he did not do so, they would charge him with the crime. He also told the witness that he had informed the police that Kuverji was not with him and Motabhoy that evening. There was no truth in the statement that witness told the approver not to mention Kuverji's name. The accused did not now present the same appearance which he had had before. He had neither beard nor whiskers before. He used to shave them. The jail authorities would not allow them to be shaved, as, they said, it would interfere with his identification.

Mr. Davar here declared his case closed.

One of the jurors desired to see the trousers worn by the deceased, to examine its buttons. The inspection was allowed. The buttons were not loose, but intact.

Mr. Davar then addressed the Jury on behalf of the defence. He said that it was a matter of congratulation to them in this trial which they handled over five days was now about to be terminated. Considering the length of time it had taken up, he did not propose to be profuse in his remarks, but would curtail and concentrate his observations. They had heard both sides of the case. In a criminal case they seldom ventured to embark on evidence for the defence. The facts of the case were not complicated and the proposition put forth by the defence had been well recognised. The learned counsel had no doubt that the Public Prosecutor who had a right to reply would deal with the case fairly. Mr. Davar had no hesitation in saying that he was most anxious not to enter upon the defence by way of calling witnesses, because he had invariably found in his practice during the last twenty years that it was most undesirable to produce evidence to prove *alibi*. Such evidence was always unsatisfactory, because witness had to state the exact time so as to defeat the prosecution. The learned counsel made an effort on the previous day to see if he could snatch a verdict from the jury without entering upon the defence. He did not succeed in that, but now he was pleased with the result for he was now enabled to put before them a complete case of *alibi*—a very rare success achieved by the defence. The prosecution had recognised the unimpeachable evidence adduced by the defence, so far that they shortened the cross-examination to a very great extent. The facts showed that on the 3rd of March a boy in the prime of life, hail and hearty, was led to a secluded part of Bandora and there foully butchered. The defence regarded this foul murder with as much horror as any of the jurors or the prosecution. It was equally painful for the accused to contemplate the murder of his friend. The real murderer, as in several other cases, was likely to escape punishment in this case. It was an unchallenged fact that the deceased left home in company of the approver. The suggestion that Kuverji met him and was seen at a later stage of the walk, had not been proved by the prosecution. They had hopelessly failed to prove that theory. That portion of the case reflected great discredit on the prosecution. The honesty and fairness of the prosecution were also stained by the introduction of two disreputable witnesses-Sequieira and Nursoo Prema. Otherwise the case was as much in favour of the accused as it was decidedly against the approver. It was an admitted fact that the prosecution was bounud by the evidence of the approver, on whom they put their case. This villainous approver conceived or entered into a conspiracy to murder Mothabhoy and most deliberately devised means to accomplish his foul end. He attempted to poison the deceased and purchased the knife. It was also an admitted fact that the clothes of the approver alone were stained with blood. It was a significant fact that these clothes had not been produced in court. Surely, the police must have, in course of their investigation, come upon the clothes stained with blood. On the other hand, nothing incriminating was found in the accused's house or on his person. These were the circumstances which Mr. Davar asked the jury to take into consideration. In cases of murder there ought to be direct or circumstantial evidence. In the present case they are both, but neither of them pointed to the accused. They all went against the approver, Darab. Coming to the behaviour of the accused and the approver, Mr. Davar remarked that the former along with Ballabhai was seen standing near the corpse, weeping, while the approver on approaching the body trembled. The accused attended the funeral ceremony of the deceased and paid his last tribute of respect without being afraid of anything. The approver who had a guilty conscience could not take his food, had no sleep, and was always afraid of being arrested by the police. The evidence of Ballabhai, deceased's brother, was described by Davar as most trustworthy. A brother of a murdered man, Mr. Davar remarked, was not likely to give evidence in favour of a man against whom he had the slightest suspicion. This witness had stated that he believed the murder had been committed by the approver, and not by the accused. Referring to the motive for the murder, Mr. Davar said that the approver after having obtained entry into the house deliberately conceived evil passions [illegible] bhoy was in his way, and the approver had every reason to get rid of him and make his way clear into the house. The whole story told by the approver was based on fabrication and falsehood. They could tutor witnesses and make them experts by enforcing lessons in their mind. Still there was a providence in these things. Where there was lie and dishonesty, it was counterbalanced by want of intelligence. So far as accused was concerned, the approver had completely exonerated, him. Mr. Davar asked the jury whether the story told by the approver could be accepted having regard to their common understadding? The approver's story started without a head and ended without a bottom. Coming to the "expert's evidence" Mr. Davar said that he had no desire to say anything against Dr. Sidney Smith whom he had examined on his side on many occasions. He, however, drew the attention of the jury to the circumstance that judicial tribunals always regarded "expert evidence" as unsatisfactory, because it was paid for. The expert evidence should be received with a caution, because they were paid for to give evidence on particular behalf. Mr. Davar cited some authorities in support of this point. The testimoney given by the Government doctor was reliable from the fact that he had seen the body, and held a post-mortem examination. Commenting upon the evidence of N Sequeira and Nursoo Prema, the learned counsel said that they had been hired or requisitioned by the police to supply petty links in the case. Sequiera was a hopelessly impecunious man throughout his life. Both these witnesses were unmitigated liars and perjured themselves. The jury might extend their imagination, but they would not get real facts of the case until some further developmments were made. Why the murder was committed was a most mysterious circumstance. The first story told by the approver was probably a correct one, but the story told by him in court was absolutely false. The theory put forth by the defence that deceased had been murdered while misconducting himself with some one, was most probable and consistent with the wounds on the deceased. In conclusion, Mr. Davar reminded the jury that the life of a fellow-man depended upon their verdict. If the accused was a murderer he deserved to be hanged, but if they found that the evidence was not conclusive to prove his guilt, they should return a verdict of "not guilty."

Mr. Acharya, the Public Prosecutor, having briefly replied, the trial was adjourned till this morning, when the Judge will commence his summing-up.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 2nd May were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	493	349
Karachi	276	207
Poona	72	58
Districts.		
Kolaba	53	54
Kaira	53	48
Broach	16	8
Hyderabad (Sind)	7	6
Surat	14	11
Thana	112	84
Khandesh	6	6
Nasik	27	21
Poona	7	5
Shikarpur	1	1
Satara	30	23
Ahmednagar	3	3
Ratnagiri	15	13
Belgaum	43	30
Dharwar	25	25
Bijapur	2	2
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	48	33
Kathiawar	1	0
Cutch	53	36
Cutch	256	212
Aundh	3	3
Savanur	1	1
Total	1,028	1,244
Week ending April, 23th	1,922	1,542
Total to date	253,692	200,921

THE TONGA ISLANDS.

REPORTED ACTION BY GREAT BRITAIN.

A TELEGRAM through *Laffan's Agency*, from San Francisco, dated April 7, says:—

The steamship *Mariposa*, from Sydney, which has arrived here with the latest advices from Samoa, also reports that England has completely checkmated Germany in the South Pacific, and secured the Sovereignty of the Tonga Islands. The captain of the British cruiser Tauranga purchased the group on behalf of his Government, and after effecting the formal transfer, hoisted the Union Jack.

Herr Grune, the German Vice-Consul at Samoa, arrived at Tonga four months ago, and demanded a total sum of 100,000 dols. from the native Government for debts which he said the Tongans owed to German traders. Many of these accounts extended back over twenty years. They were repudiated by the Government, and Herr Grune failed to collect any of them. He then threatened to summon a German warship and seize Vauvau, the best harbour in the group.

The King at once sent a report to Sydney, acquainting the British authorities with his position. The Tauranga was accordingly sent with 125,000 dols, which her captain handed over to the King. The following day the Union Jack was hoisted at the native seat of government amid much ceremony.

The agreement of transference guarantees that Great Britain will preserve peace and order throughout the group. Fixity of existing land tenures is secured, and additional rights accorded to foreign settlers. When the German warship which Herr Grune summoned arrives, the money which he claimed will be handed over, Great Britain acknowledging the validity of the natives' debts, which she will pay.

The statements in the above telegram, says the *Standard*, are not to be accepted without reserve, for, by the Declaration of Berlin (April 6, 1886), for the demarcation of the British and German spheres of influence in the Western Pacific, it was expressly stipulated that the Tonga or Friendly Islands "shall continue to form a neutral region." It is, however, possible that they are the subject of an arrangement under the treaty recently concluded with Germany, which treaty has not yet been made public, and is supposed to refer chiefly, though not of necessity exclusively, to South Africa. On that assumption the form in which the facts are presented may be misleading. Unless, for example, modification have been made in the Neutrality Article of the Declaration of 1886, Great Britain would not be likely, unless a serious situation had arisen, to possess herself of the group as a reply to the reported German threats to seize Vauvau, the most important island, because of the non-payment of native debts to German traders. The obvious course would be to hold Germany to the Neutrality Clause.

On the other hand, if a new arrangement has been made between the two Powers, the reported action of the British authorities in establishing sovereignty and enabling the native King, George II., to pay off the German claims would be a quite regular proceeding, and cannot be represented with fairness as "completely checkmating Germany in the Pacific." Assuming that the British flag has been hoisted with authority from London, the incident points rather to a perfect understanding with regard to the islands between Germany and Great Britain—which settlement is probably set out in the treaty the details of which are not yet fully known. Such an understanding, followed by British possession of the group, would be the natural development of events, for an informal jurisdiction, carrying with it acts scarcely distinguishable from those of sovereignty, has for several years been exercised there by the British High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. English influence is predominant in the Archipelago, which has been given Christianity and a relatively high civilisation it enjoys by English missionaries, traders, and officials in the service of the native Sovereign. There are 250 foreigners in the islands, nearly all of whom are English, and such trade as there is—a yearly decreasing quantity, however—has been almost entirely in British hands, though of late German competition has made itself felt.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE report of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China for the year ended Dec. 1 shows a net profit, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, of 169,212*l.*, inclusive of 12,403*l.* brought forward. The interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum paid in October absorbed 40,000*l.*, and a further sum of 10,000*l.* has been appropriated to pay a bonus of 10 per cent. on the salaries of the staff. The amount now available is therefore 119,212*l.*, out of which the directors propose to pay a final dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, making 20 per cent. for the whole year, to add 50,000*l.* to reserve, which will then stand at 500,000*l.*; to add 5,000*l.* to the officers' superannuation fund; to write off premises account 10,000*l.*, and to carry forward the balance of 14,212*l.*

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

This company give notice that they will be prepared to receive tenders for the whole or any part of an issue of 1,000,000*l.* Three per Cent. new Debentures at a minimum price of par. The East Indian loan is required for the general purposes of the company, and is in addition to issues of debentures for 1,550,000*l.* already made under the same Act. The payment of both principal and interest is guaranteed by the Secretary of State out of the revenues of India. Tenders must be delivered at the company's offices not later than noon on Wednesday, April 19. The stock

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 2ND OF MAY 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M○ and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature inshade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature inshade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·743	Calm	4	104·9	79·1	37	...	0·99	−2·36
Sirsa	29·717	N W	10	107·8	81·1	25	...	...	...
Delhi	29·737	N W	7	105·2	86·9	28	...	1·78	−1·29
Agra	29·729	N W	9	106·0	83·6	30	...	1·38	−0·09
Cawnpore	29·690	N N W	8	106·0	83·0	34	...	0·60	...
Allahabad	29·711	W S W	4	106·6	78·8	17	...	2·20	+0·16
Jhansi	29·769	N W	4	107·3	83·2	24	...	1·74	+0·08
Jacobabad	29·742	Calm	11	110·8	76·1	20	...	0·45	−0·89
Karachi	29·786	S W	11	89·4	78·1	75	...	0·18	−0·09
Jeypore	29·806	W S W	7	105·1	71·6	45	0·21	0·85	−0·84
Ajmere	29·796	N W	6	100·4	79·6	40	...	1·39	−0·08
Deesa	29·842	W N W	4	103·6	76·5	63	...	0·48	−0·07
Ahmedabad	29·862	W N W	7	104·3	78·9	56	...	0·31	...
Bhuj	29·833	S W	12	97·4	73·4	65	...	0·22	−0·38
Rajkot	29·867	W	11	100·9	69·8	72	...	0·29	−0·28
Bhavnagar	29·871	N W	9	101·6	72·8	63	...	0·03	...
Veraval	29·854	S S W	9	92·4	77·0	74	...	0·04	...
Veraval	29·904	W	9	103·5	75·5	60	...	0·92	−0·20
Indore	29·809	W	8	101·6	75·1	44	...	0·22	−0·88
Sangor	29·788	N W	5	103·3	77·7	27	...	1·05	−1·33
Jubulpore	29·736	W	2	104·0	77·1	27	...	0·39	−2·50
Hoshangabad	29·763	Calm	1	105·1	78·2	42	...	0·52	−1·39
Khandwa	29·813	W	9	105·7	81·1	27	...	0·22	−1·32
Raipur	29·714	S	1	105·3	85·6	22	...	2·06	−0·65
Nagpur	29·731	Calm	1	104·3	79·1	35	...	0·35	−2·03
Amraoti	29·762	W S W	4	103·3	78·8	30	...	1·50	−1·08
Akola	29·784	W	10	105·2	79·2	21	...	1·46	−1·52
Surat	29·983	Calm	3	99·2	72·8	67	...	0·16	−0·10
Malegaon	29·912	E	1	99·0	66·4	48	0·08	0·72	−0·63
Bombay	29·878	E N E	7	88·4	77·3	70	...	1·70	+0·77
Poona	29·865	W N W	14	96·0	66·4	64	...	2·79	+0·51
Ahmednagar	29·849	N	5	98·4	66·4	73	...	1·46	...
Aurangabad	...	W N W	11	98·4	69·7	16	...	2·95	...
Sholapur	29·823	S E	8	100·7	73·4	30	...	0·72	−2·11
Ratnagiri	29·966	N	7	89·4	76·8	85	...	0·56	−0·32
Belgaum	29·911	W N W	13	92·3	67·8	45	0·03	2·26	+0·53
Goa	29·875	N	10	87·9	78·4	79	...	9·76	...
Karwar	29·859	N	5	88·3	74·5	81	...	8·22	+4·29
Mangalore	29·963	N	4	90·3	75·4	69	...	15·81	+10·20
Calicut	29·956	N N W	13	88·0	73·9	76	...	29·51	+15·39
Cochin	29·853	N	3	91·5	79·6	80	...	35·51	+18·45
Bangalore	29·969	W	4	87·8	...	...	...	10·03	+3·79
Secunderabad	...	...	...	89·8	74	...	...	2·21	−1·39
Masulipatam	29·765	N W	6	101·2	78	...	...	15·47	+6·76
Bellary	29·749	S S W	8	99·6	73·7	77	...	4·03	+0·73
Madras	29·836	N W	8	98·7	75·2	36	...	3·43	+1·01
Madras	29·803	S W	6	104·2	84·3	49	...	8·43	+2·91
Coimbatore	29·779	S S W	6	105·3	80·0	71	...	32·70	+11·99
Trichinopoly	29·848	S S W	2	93·9	71·6	80	0·21	11·01	+3·15
Negapatam	29·811	W S W	7	100·1	77·8	66	...	23·77	+12·38
Colombo	29·804	S W	8	101·3	79·8	73	...	29·19	+20·90
Aden	29·860	S W	9	91·0	78·5	73	...	38·23	−4·83
	29·858	N E	21	84·2	79·8	69	...	1·56	−1·38

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Delhi and Lahore, the pressure has been almost steady everywhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest along the coast from Veraval southwards as far as Colombo. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Bombay and Sholapur, southerly at Raipur, and south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Khandwa, 14 at Calicut, Bhuj and Karachi, and 12 at Allahabad and Akola.

The maximum temperature is still below the mean of the season in many places and the minimum from 5° to 11° in excess in the Punjab and at Agra, Ajmere and Raipur. The highest temperature in the shade was all° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 64° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Jacobabad, Jeypore, Deesa, Indore, Hoshangabad, Ahmednagar and Madras, and the skies are partially clouded at Lahore, Sirsa, Jeypore, Bauj, Raipur, Nagpur, Coimbatore and Negapatam.

Rain, in light or moderate showers, has fallen at Jeypore and Coimbatore, and a few drops at Malegaon and Belgaum.

The isobars indicate the probable existence of a disturbance far to the eastwards of Madras in the Bay. The weather conditions are slightly favourable for local scattered rain in Rajputana and at or about Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Madras and Coimbatore.

G. L. Towers,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

TUESDAY: The storm noticed over the Andaman Sea for the past few days was probably further south thau was stated yesterday, and the centre probably only crossed the coast last night. The storm is now close to Bassein, where the barometer has fallen two-tenths of an inch, and the pressure is three-tenths of an inch below the normal. Cyclonic winds of the force of a gale are reported from Rangoon and Bassein, while two inches of rain has fallen at the former and three and a half inches at the latter station during the past 24 hours. The storm will probably drift through Central Burma, giving heavy rain over that locality. Over India the conditions are quiet, and the weather is generally fine. The winds are southerly on the Madras and Bengal coasts, and north-westerly to northerly elsewhere. Thunder showers are reported from Darjeeling, Simla, Wellington. Trivandrum, Chitaldroog, Belgaum, Malegaum, Sambhar, Jeypur and Salem. The mean temperature is largely below the normal over Lower Burma, slightly to considerably below over North Bombay, the west and south of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces Elsewhere the heat has been excessive, more especially in South Punjab and Central Bengal. The highest maximum reported is a hundred and eleven

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

THE coming week will be a busy one in local circles, as no fewer than four inter-club matches will be decided in seven days, starting with the Royal Liverpool and Royal North Devon match, which takes place on the day these notes appear, Tuesday, the 11th of April, and concluding with the meeting of the Lytham and St. Annes Club and Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society on Monday, the 17th of the same month; whilst later in the following week the past and present members of the society are to appear at Hoylake and Formby. It might be better, however, to give a summary of the matches which are to take place.

Tuesday, April 11.—Royal Liverpool v. Royal North Devon.

Thursday, April 13.—Wallasey v. Royal North Devon.

Saturday, April 15.—Formby v. Royal North Devon.

Monday, April 17.—Lytham and St. Annes v. Oxford and Cambridge Society.

Wednesday, April 19th.—Royal Liverpool v. Oxford and Cambridge Society.

Friday, April 21.—Formby v. Oxford and Cambridge Society.

Unfortunately the Royal North Devon Club have through one reason and another not been able to bring down as strong a team as originally appeared probable, and of the fourteen members of the team who, according to present intentions, will participate in the match on Tuesday against the Royal Liverpool Club, only seven appeared in the encounter at Westward Ho last spring, viz., Messrs. P. Winterscale, W. E. Dunsford, R. H. Mitchell, O. Scott, W. H. Fowler, O. C. Bevan, and F. P. Lemarchand, the remaining seven places being filled by Messrs. A. C. M. Croome, G. M. Archdale, A. Boyd, J. J. Harding, F. Ashby, G. W. Blathwayt, and J. Gundry. Against the Royal Liverpool Club I hardly think they will stand much chance of success on Tuesday, but even with their weakened forces I am afraid Wallasey will not be able to cope with them on Thursday, whilst the encounter against Formby should be very close.

The Royal Liverpool team against the Royal North Devon team on Tuesday will, according to present intentions, be as follows:—Messrs. Jno. Ball, jun., H. H. Hilton, J. Graham, jun., Chas. Hutchings, R. S. Hilton, W. C. Glover, A. C. Blair, R. H. Dun, H. A. Farrar, J. Hornby, E. Spencer, E. Q. Glover, and R. Goold, the reserves being W. Dod, A. H. Higgins and C. F. Hutton.

Owing to secessions, the team of the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society has undergone considerable changes since the original list was published in "Golf" a week or so back, as Messrs. T. M. Hunter, N. F. Hunter, A. C. Lawrence, F. H. Mitchell, G. H. Peacock, and H. M. Braybrooke have found it impossible to make the journey north, their places being filled by Messrs. C. E. Hambro, A. C. Robertson, W. G. Clegg, T. Stone, P. A. Lushington, and G. B. Grundy, and the full team which will appear at St. Annes on Monday next will probably play somewhat in the following order:—J. L. Low, H. S. Colt, C. E. Hambro, H. C. Ellis, J. B. Pease, E. H. Buckland, W. A. Henderson, P. W. Leathart, B. Darwin, A. C. M. Croom, A. C. Robertson, F. P. Limarchand, R. O. J. Dallmayer, H. Parker, J. S. Scott, W. G. Clegg, T Stone, P. A. Lushington, and G. B. Grundy.

Although probably not quite so strong as the original team, it will, I think, be found more than sufficiently strong for the Lytham and St. Annes and Formby clubs particularly the former, who I am sorry to hear have not been able to get together quite their strongest combination, and I am afraid the tail end of the team will have rather a sorry time with the 'Varsity representatives. The most interesting encounter will naturally be that against the Royal Liverpool club on Wednesday week. It should be a close match, but with the advantage they hold in the superior knowledge of the green the Hoylake team should pull through successfully. We will, however, have a better knowledge of the actual strenght of the 'Varsity representatives on Monday night next, at the conclusion of the match at St. Annes.

When the Royal Liverpool team journeyed to Westward Ho in 1898 they were introduced to a rather rough sample of southern weather. It first rained, and then it blew, and then it blew and rained together, and the Hoylake players were gradually coming to the conclusion that there were worse places for wind than Hoylake, which in the past has always been notorious for the queer antics of rude Boreas. Well, if the Hoylake players came away with a poor opinion of Devonshire weather, what must the Westward Ho players consider of the sample they have been treated with during the past few days in this district. It is Westward Ho over again, only probably a little worse, and one can quite sympathise with the visitor who plaintively inquired, "Does it always blow here?" Last year the weather fortunately moderated on the day of the match. It is to be hoped that history will repeat itself on the coming occasion.

An interesting performance [illegible] the recent day meetings was that of [illegible] player, Mr. Everard Smith [illegible] meeting of the St. George's [illegible] succeeded in tieing for the [illegible] C. E. Hambro with a fine score of 81. I have heard several Southern golfers express a high appreciation of Mr. Smith's game, and it is noticeable that in a recent inter-club match over the Eltham course he played first man for that club, in front of several well-known Southern golfers.

Judging by his performance at Leicester on Saturday, Harry Vardon would appear to have completely recovered from his recent indisposition, as a verdict of six up and four to play over Herd, on a neutral green, means something, particularly as Herd had already shown that he was in form by defeating Jack White by a substantial margin over the latter's home green at Seaford. Vardon is due at Cruden Bay during the present week, where he will be called upon to meet the pick of the Scotch professional talent. It seems too much to expect that Vardon will be quite as successful as in 1898, but he is in form, and there seems no limit to his powers. The coming meetings at Cruden Bay and Mid-Surrey will, however, give us an indication as to what is likely to happen during the coming season. Herd is the only player who can claim an advantage over the champion in the individual encounters they have had in the past. The latter, however, is gradually wiping off the adverse balance.

Philip Wynne, who on his last year's form can certainly claim to be one of the best of the younger generation of professionals, has commenced the season well by holding his own with Braid in a 36-hole match over Mitcham, where Wynne is professional. He certainly had an advantage in tackling Braid over a green with which he must be particularly well acquainted, but to hold Braid on any course is a creditable performance, and his career during the coming season will be followed with great interest.

Mr. J. E. Pearson, the worthy captain of the Lytham and St. Annes Club, seems determined to farm the Easter Tournament in connection with the Southport Club, as last Monday he repeated the success he gained at the previous meeting in 1898. In the final round he had a narrow shave against Mr. F. Bindloss, as he was in arrears nearly all the way round, gaining the lead for the first time on the very last green. The right time certainly, but it is cutting it rather fine.

Last week I had a look at the ground on which it is proposed to form the new links near Ormskirk. I have never seen a finer class of turf on an inland green in my life, or a class of turf which will require less making. The hazards are unfortunately not very varied, being chiefly composed of high thorn hedges and ponds, with an occasional tree or two thrown in to vary the monotony, although it may be mentioned that there is a small stream which crosses a portion of the ground, and which will form an excellent hazard. For at least two of the holes there are plenty of hazards, however, and as I believe the club intend laying out only nine holes to commence with, an excellent course should be obtained very quickly, particularly as many of the putting greens will require very little making at all.

H. H. HILTON.

Liverpool, April 14.

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE HON. MR. BASIL SCOTT.

REGARDING the appointment of Mr. Basil Scott to act as Advocate General at Bombay, the *Rast Goftar* observes: It gives us great pleasure to hear of th appointment of Mr. Basil Scott to act as Advocate General during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Lang who proceeds to Europe on sick leave. Mr. Scott is admitted on all hands to be a sound and accomplished lawyer, and we have no hesitation in saying that by none will his appointment be hailed with greater satisfaction that by members of the profession in Bombay. To his great learning, and his intimate acquaintance with law, he adds a large experience and a singularly judicial mind. One so gifted by nature, and distinguished for his legal lore, is justly held in esteem and respect by all those who come in contact with him. His clear and quick comprehension enables him to easily grasp the facts of a case, and his arguments are models of clear and terse reasoning. But Mr. Scott is not less distinguished for his unfailing courtesy and amiability of manners. He is every inch a gentleman, and amiable and gentle to a degree. While we congratulate Mr. Scott on the high position that he has attained, we equally felicitate the Government on the justice and wisdom of the appointment.

FIRES AND CARELESS BIDEE SMOKING.

The *Indian Spectator* asks: Cannot something be done to put an effectual stop to careless *bidee* smoking and prevent the terrible consequences which so often follow it? A lighted cigar in a gunpowder magazine may not, according to at least one authority, be harmful, but a lighted *bidee* is very dangerous in a cotton or gunny-bag store. Within the past few days, we have had ravaging fires in different parts of the city which have caused loss of property worth, as the report goes, a lakh and many thousands of rupees as the result of some one or other enjoying his lighted luxury in a happy-go lucky fashion. It is to be regretted that even in offices and workshops where one sees staring in his face big notices that "smoking is prohibited," the rule is not often so strictly enforced as it ought to be. Large hay-stacks, cotton stores and other accumulations of combustible materials are always a source of probable danger to the neighbourhood, and the places or godowns stored with such stuff should properly be guarded by watchmen, any one, who enters the premises smoking, being made liable to some sort of punishment. If the owners of stores and godowns neglect to safeguard their property, it will have to be considered by the municipality whether the removal of such sources of danger, far beyond human habitation, will not be advisable.

CENTENARY OF THE FALL OF SERINGAPATAM.

The *Kaiser-i'-Hind* writes against the proposed celebration of the centenary of the fall of Seringapatam in the midst of a Mahomedan population: Despite all incantations performed by the once hated and persecuted Brahmins to avert the fall of Tippu's empire, despite the general prayers in Muslim mosques and Hindu temples, and despite the desperate efforts of that valiant monarch and his daring troops, the British flag was at last planted on the battlements of Seringapatam on the fourth day of May, 1799. Rather than be reduced to the position of a nominal Raja, a mere pensioner of the "infidel" English, that dreaded potentate determined to die in the battle-field. Thus the centenary of the fall of Seringapatam and the downfall of the powerful Tippu Sultan comes off on Thursday next, the fourth day of May 1899. Some of the papers talk of celebrating this event at Mysore and it is even said that the Maharani-Regent of Mysore has already entrusted the management of the affairs to the Military Secretary, Major Jones. No doubt such a celebration of an important conquestmay serve to rouse the spirit of a large part of the army but at the same time the Mahomedan population being considerable in Mysore, such a demonstration of joy must certainly hurt the feelings of that susceptible community.

REMINISCENCES OF SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

The *Rast Goftar* says some very kindly things of Sir George Birdwood in connection with his past services to this country: The *British Indian Commerce*, in its issue of this month publishes an interesting sketch of an interview its special commissioner had with Sir George Birdwood, in his private apartments at the India Office. The interview, for several reasons, merits special notice at our hands, for in addition to the significance of some of the vital problems of the day treated thereat, it affords us an opportunity of rekindling the happy memory of one who had, during his time, done splendid service to our country and its peoples. Sir George Birdwood is one of those Englishmen in India, and we regret to say they are but few and far between, who, while living with the people, have actually participated in their vicissitudes of life and have done their level best to improve their status in the material as well as moral plane. By thus occasionally calling to memory the services rendered to us by others we perform a duty towards them as well as to ourselves.

THE NATU BROTHERS.

Most of the native journals complain of the attitude of the authorities towards the Natu Brothers. The *Gujarati* states: The fate of the Natu Brothers is still uncertain. Replying to Sir William Wedderburn's question on the subject, Lord George Hamilton said that he declined to interfere with the decision of the Bombay Government regarding the Natu brothers, or to give any pledge for future action. The answer is ext

MR. RHODES'S TRANS-AFRICAN SCHEMES.

FRESH PROPOSALS.

Reuter's Agency is informed that Mr. Rhodes has submitted to the Imperial Government two or three alternative proposals, suggesting different ways in which the scheme for the continuation of the railway from Bulawayo northward can be assisted. Apart from the original idea of a Government guarantee on the capital required for completing the next section of the line from the capital of Rhodesia to the Zambesi, a proposal has been made that the Government should guarantee 3 per cent. on the existing line up to Bulawayo. No result, however, has yet been attained in this direction. Mr. Rhodes is determined that the railway shall go on with or without a Government guarantee, and is prepared to take other measures for raising the required capital in the event of the Government declining assistance. As regards the German line and the negotiations connected with it, it is declared that the matter is in no way ripe for discussion.

MR. RHODES'S RETURN TO SOUTH AFRICA.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—

It is expected that Mr. Rhodes will return to South Africa on board the Union Company's steamer Norman on the 6th proximo. Preparations for Mr. Rhodes's home-coming are now complete, and will be on the scale of the welcome accorded to the right honorable gentlemen when he returned to the Cape subsequent to his visit to London after the Jameson Raid. The city will be dressed with hunting, and Mr. Rhodes's carriage will be dragged by the people from the docks to Adderley Street, where it is hoped that Mr. Rhodes will address a meeting on the Market Square. Afterwards the carriage, attended by a procession, will be dragged, *viâ* Sir Lowry Road to the grounds of Groot Schuur. At night huge bonfires will be lighted on the summits of Table Mountain and the Blauuberg. The people of the colony are disappointed at Mr. Rhodes's scant measure of success in London, and their praise of the German Emperor is even stronger than was their condemnation of him when he sent the famous telegram to Mr. Kruger.

The *National Zeitung* publishes the following:—"In the various statements which Mr. Cecil Rhodes has caused to be printed in the English papers is to be found confirmation of our announcement that no agreement has been arrived at, on the part of Germany concerning his railway projects in Africa; and that, in particular, all discussions about a guarantee of interest for the above-named schemes are devoid of any substantial basis."

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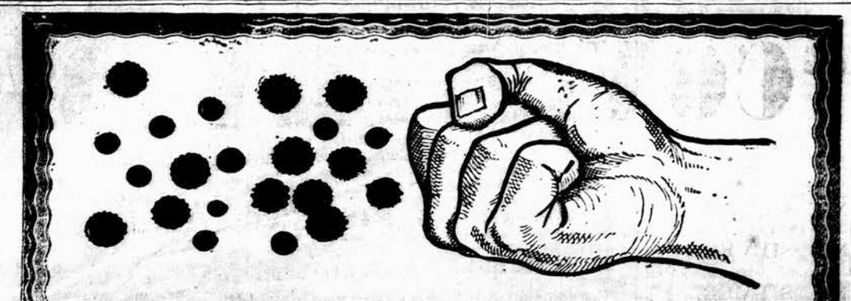

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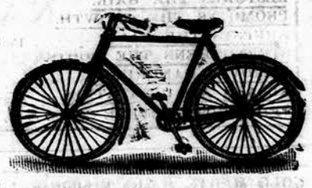

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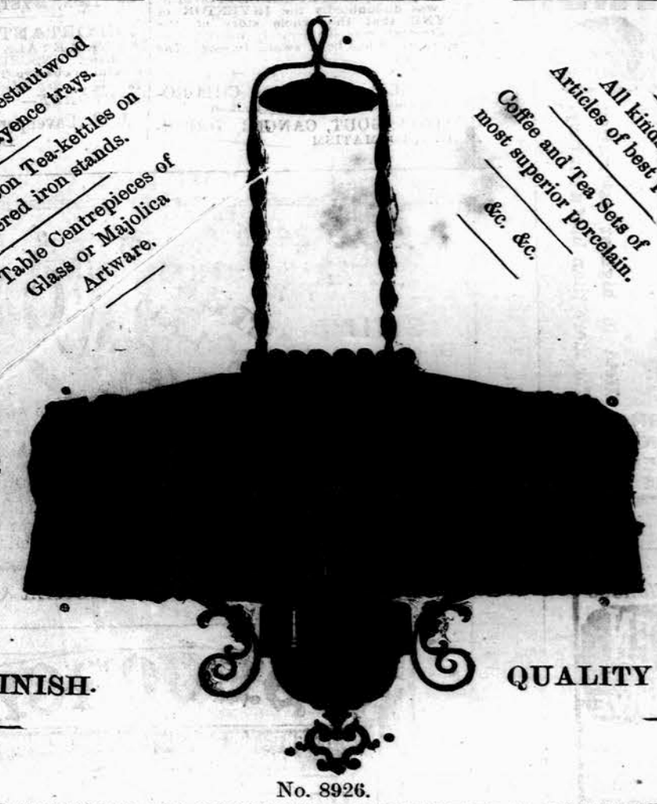

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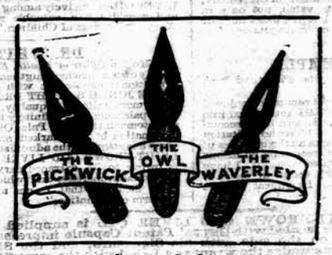

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